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* NATIONAL *
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"NEW TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC"

History of the Peihai Park (New Trimetrical Classic)

-- collectively created by the staff members and workers of Peihai Park in Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 7, 1975)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

This new trimetrical classic has been collectively created by the staff members and workers of the Peihai Park in Peking Municipality under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. It conducts education in class struggle and the two-line struggle through the narration of the history of the park. The words are also popular ones and can be finished in one breath. This is worth reading.

*

In the discussion of the history of the park,
We look at the present day,
And suffering and sweetness
Are both borne at heart.
The recollection of past events
Is a heart-rending story.
The workers find it hard
To express their resentment.
In the nineteenth year
Of the Reign of Tating of the Chin Dynasty,
The people were forced

To build the imperial garden. (Note 1)
The T'aihu Rocks
Piled on the island
Were brought from Pienliang
And transported to Yen. (Note 2)
How many people
Shed blood and sweat!
Thousands of families
Had been split up.
Emperor Shunchih of Ch'ing Dynasty,
Under the pretext of heavenly mandate,
Built the White Tower
For stationing his bodyguards.
In day time, flags were flown,
And at night, lamps were lit.
To prevent the people from rising in rebellion,
The whole city was controlled. (Note 3)
Emperor Ch'ienlung of Ch'ing Dynasty,
In celebration of his mother's birthday,
Fleeced the people of their wealth
To build a pavilion for the Buddha.
Ten thousand
Buddhist images were cast in gold.
The royal family was happy
But the people were distressed.
The joint forces of the eight powers
Invaded Peking.
They burnt, killed and looted
Like wild beasts.
The gate of T'uanch'eng
Was bombarded with artillery fire,
And properties and treasures
Were all taken by force. (Note 4)
Incidents of national hatred
And class enmity
Were borne at heart
One by one.
In 1925,
The name of the park was changed
And called "public"
But this was in reality fraud.
The big warlords
The foreign compradors
And the Kuomintang
Came and occupied it.
The vampires
Were both vicious and greedy
And they destroyed
The park and trees.

The lakes were silted up,
the walls were broken,
The weeds flourished
And foxes and rats skulked.
The workers at the park suffered
And were miserable beyond description.
They suffered revilements and beating
And underwent tremendous ordeal.
They did not have enough food
Or sufficient clothing to keep warm,
But lived in thatched sheds
With earthern bricks as their pillows.
The rulers
Cared not a bit
Whether they were alive, old or dead,
Sick or disabled.
The proletariat
Burning with indignation
Made revolution
And shattered the chains.
Chairman Mao
Built the Party,
Raised the red flag,
Charted the line
And called on the workers and peasants
In hundreds of millions,
To tightly grasp their guns
And fight for political power.
From Ch'ingkang
To Yenan,
They braved the storm
And stormed strategic passes.
They chastized the corrupt and bad people
And stubbornly struggled against enemies,
Until the three mountains
Were all overthrown.

In 1949,
On October 1,
At the Gate of Heavenly Peace
The red flag was raised.
The East is red
With the rising sun;
And new China
Stands majestically.
We workers and peasants
Have shaken off the feudal yoke;
They are the masters of all nature
Wielding political power.

In the old park,
There is a new outlook.
The water in the lake is clear,
And the mountains are verdant all over.
The grass resembles a mat
And the flowers are resplendent.
The scenery is good
And the spring knows no bounds.
Afforestation
And production are both carried out.
The branches are laden with fruit
And the park is full of trees.
Pearls in oysters
Are cultured by men.
Fish and lotus
Grow in the water.
There are many medicinal herbs
And all flowers are fragrant.
Riches have been created
For the others to see and enjoy.
The general line
Gives out radiance
And through the struggle
Talents are developed.
Man and woman
Are the same
With their enthusiasm
Greatly developed.
They carry out reforms
And scientific research.
The emergence of true knowledge
Depends on practice.
They study theory,
Make criticism,
Discuss politics
And compete in production.
The women
Are truly capable
And they can prop up
Half the sky.
Create more,
Contribute more
And manage the park
For the people.

In the new society,
People are happy.
The tree wants to remain quiet,
But the winds won't stop.

The big scab
Liu Shao-ch'i,
Unwilling to concede defeat,
Carried out restoration.
In the park,
Devilish plays were staged
With pornographic songs
And lewd music.
The four volumes
Are bright lights.
They clear away the mist
And chart the course of navigation.
In the great revolution
In 1966,
The evil spirits were dispelled
And revisionism was criticized.
The red guards
Charged forward.
Workers, peasants and soldiers
Made joint efforts.
The big-character posters
Were like cannon shots,
And Liu Shao-ch'i
Showed his true features.
The traitor Lin Piao,
Played a double game.
He imitated Confucius and Mencius
In deceiving the people.
He claimed himself to be a "genius"
And carried out a coup d'etat.
When his plot failed,
He fled in haste.
In betraying his mother country,
He had committed a towering crime.
He died on the sand dunes
And left a bad name to posterity.

We recollect the history of the park,
Discuss experiences,
Talk of class,
Look at the line,
Read books by Marx and Lenin
Study the selected works of Mao Tsetung,
Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius
And our fighting spirit is firm.
We grasp the revolution,
Promote production,
Rally closely together,
Bravely forge ahead,

Greet the East wind,
Unfurl the red flag
And insure that the country
Will never change.

*

Notes:

1. Peihai was originally a piece of low-lying land for planting paddy rice. In the 19th year of the Reign of Tating under Emperor Shih-tzung of the Ch'in Dynasty (1179), the feudal rulers drove civilian workers to excavate a lake, pile up hills and build the Kuanghan Palace and other structures. After successive repairs and construction in the three dynasties of Yüan, Ming and Ch'ing, it had become the imperial garden of the feudal emperors.

2. There are many "Taihu rocks" on the Ch'iungtao hill (commonly called the Tower Hill) at Peihai. In the 7th year of the reign of Ch'enghe under Emperor Hui-tzung of the Sung Dynasty (1117), the working people were forced to move these rocks from the district of T'aihu to Pienliang (K'aifeng in the present day) for building the imperial garden. During the years of Tating in the Chin Dynasty, the feudal rulers again forced the working people to move them here from Pienliang.

3. The White Tower on the Ch'iungtao Hill was built in the 8th year of the reign of Shunchih in the Ch'ing Dynasty (1651) in the name of "praying for blessings for the people." Making use of the terrain of Tower Hill which commands the view from the high position, the Ch'ing Dynasty installed signal guns and stationed bodyguards here to prevent the people from rising up in rebellion and suppress the people.

4. On the north coast of Peihai there is the Pavilion for Ten Thousand Buddhas, which were built in the 35th year of the reign of Ch'ien-lung in the Ch'ing Dynasty (1770) in celebration of the 80th birthday of the emperor's mother. The pavilion is three storeys high. There are over ten thousand big and small Buddhist caves on the walls with a gold Buddha in each cave. In 1900 when the joint forces of the eight powers captured Peking, they had bombarded Gate Yenhsiang (the west gate of T'uanch'eng at Peihai) and robbed the Pavilion of Ten Thousand Buddhas of all its gold Buddhas.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Revisionism Is the Root Cause of Secessionism

by

the worker theoretical group of the Peking Motor Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1975)

In the "Communist Manifesto," Marx and Engels raised the combat call, "Working men of all countries, unite!" Only through relying on the unity based on Marxism can the proletariat score victory. In order to practice Marxism, it is necessary to emphasize unity; in order to practice revisionism, it is also necessary to practice secessionism.

All the ringleaders of the opportunist and revisionist lines are secessionists. The history of the international communist movement for the past century and more has already proved this point.

As early as in the period of the First International, the opportunist ringleader Bakunin and others had engineered a series of plots to carry out sectarian and secessionist activities in a vain attempt to topple the revolutionary unity of the proletariat. By upholding the revolutionary principles, Marx and Engels had carried out an uncompromising struggle against them and defended the First International.

When the revisionists Bernstein and Kautsky of the Second International cried that Marxism was "out of date," Lenin seriously proclaimed, "We fully stand on the foundation of Marxist theory," "because revolutionary theory can unite all socialists." ("Our Program") The notorious Bukharin and Trotsky also practiced intrigue and secessionism. Lenin condemned Kautsky as "the most malicious secessionist." ("The Disintegration of the 'August' Alliance")

The Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade cliques are by far the biggest contemporary secessionists known to all. They uphold the revisionist line, wantonly sabotage the unity of the international communist movement and have betrayed the proletarian revolution.

The history of our Party has also testified to this point. In the period of democratic revolution, the ringleaders of the opportunist line such as Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Lo Chang-lung and Chang Kuo-t'ao all practiced secessionism. After national liberation, from Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, and P'eng Te-huai to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, they all opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and implement capitalist restoration. Therefore, they formed an anti-Party clique to split up the Party and the revolutionary ranks.

"Practice Marxism and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." This is the call issued by Chairman Mao to the whole Party after summing up the experiences of the ten two-line struggles within the Party and especially the experiences of the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. This is the criterion dividing the correct line from the erroneous and consists of the three basic principles which must be followed by every Communist Party member.

The unity of the proletariat can only be unity on the foundation of Marxism. The revisionists oppose and betray Marxism. They have sabotaged the foundation of proletarian unity and can only practice secessionism. The Marxist party is the core of the unity of the proletariat. Those who adhere to the revisionist line inevitably have to split up the revolutionary party of the proletariat. Those who practice revisionism politically invariably practice secessionism and sectarianism organizationally. Revisionism is the political and ideological root cause of secessionism.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao pushed an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line and sought to restore capitalism in China. Organizationally, he formed factions for selfish ends, recruited deserters and turncoats, pieced together an underground bourgeois headquarters and even plotted to establish another center, practice regional separatism, capitulate to social imperialism and become the son-emperor of Soviet revisionism. He also took "himself" as the line of demarcation in every respect and alleged that those who obeyed him would prosper while those who defied him would perish. He won over one faction and attacked another, and incited the masses to struggle against the masses and split up the revolutionary ranks.

The teachers of proletarian revolution attached great importance to the question of revolutionary unity. Marx said, "A basic principle of the International is unity. If we can firmly consolidate this principle which is full of vitality among all workers in all countries, we will certainly attain the great goal for which we crave. There should be unity in revolution. The great experience of the Paris Commune has taught us this." ("On The Hague Congress")

The proletariat not only must strengthen its own unity, but also must unite the majority of the people. This is determined by the class status and historical mission of the proletariat. The proletariat must not only liberate itself, but also the whole of mankind. "The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength. It can and must unite the overwhelming majority of people around itself so as to isolate the handful of enemies to the maximum and attack them."

In the process of leading the Chinese revolution, our great leader Chairman Mao placed great emphasis on the importance of strengthening the unity of the revolutionary ranks and always called upon the whole Party,

whole army and people of the whole country to unite together to defeat the enemies and win victory.

For the past half century, the history of the struggle of our Party has shown that with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, there is a foundation for unity; under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the unity of the Party and of the revolutionary ranks can be consolidated and strengthened. But in order to guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is also necessary to rely on the revolutionary unity of the whole Party and the people of the whole country. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the question of unity by raising it to the plane of the two-line struggle. An important criterion for judging whether or not a person implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is to see whether or not he can unswervingly defend the unity of the Party and the revolutionary ranks.

The history of our Party and our country shows that the unification of the country, the unity of the people and the unity of all nationalities at home represent the tide of history and the general trend as well as the desire of all people and cannot be resisted. Secessionism is doomed to fail. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must ruthlessly criticize Lin Piao's reactionary fallacies and counter-revolutionary crimes in splitting up the Party and the revolutionary ranks and further bring about revolutionary unity. We must strengthen the proletarian Party spirit, consciously defend the Party's centralized leadership, be models of unity and rally closely around Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Unite to win still greater victory!

* * *

Criticizing Lin Piao's Crimes in Splitting Up the Revolutionary Ranks

by

the group of worker theorists of the Pohai Wireless Plant at Tientsin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1975)

Whether to insist on revolutionary unity or create disunity is an important content of the two-line struggle as well as the touchstone for distinguishing between Marxism and revisionism. Like the opportunists and revisionists of all descriptions, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao vigorously sabotaged unity and created disunity. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, like Liu Shao-ch'i, he was the chief criminal responsible for inciting the masses to struggle against the masses. He gathered together a handful of counter-revolutionary sworn confederates and hid in a dark corner to set up mountain strongholds, form factions and concoct a plan for staging a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. On the other hand, he maliciously split up the Party and revolutionary ranks into "sections" and "factions" and spoke of the acute and violent two-line struggle as "a battle of wits" and "scramble for personal gain" and described our revolutionary ranks as a mass of pitch darkness. In fact, Lin Piao and company were robbers acting like cops. It was precisely they who sowed seeds of discord within the revolutionary ranks, won over one clique while attacking another, and split up the Party and the revolutionary ranks. He vainly attempted to deceive and fool the people, and disrupt the revolutionary ranks so that he could fish in troubled waters, usurp leadership over Party and state, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. He was really frantic in the extreme!

Chairman Mao says, "There is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is no reason whatsoever for the working class to split into two big irreconcilable organizations." We Communist Party members and we revolutionary comrades have a common revolutionary goal and the common theoretical foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and can therefore completely become a united combat entity. Certainly, an extremely small number of bourgeois representatives and counter-revolutionary elements would sneak into our Party and revolutionary ranks, but the struggle between us and them is definitely not any unprincipled struggle between "sections" and "factions" but class struggle and the two-line struggle. The vain attempt of Lin Piao and all opportunist ringleaders to create irreconcilable "sections" and "factions" in our Party and working class was a complete pipedream.

We of the working class and the broad masses of the people do not want disunity. We deeply realize that disunity would enable the restoration plot of the bourgeoisie to succeed and we would have to undergo

another round of sufferings. The practice of struggle has enabled our working class to deeply realize that without revolutionary unity, there is no victory for the revolution. Firm adherence to revolutionary unity is the aspiration of the Party and all the people. In moving against the trend of historical development and running counter to the wishes of our working class and the broad masses of the people in a vain attempt to split up the Party and the revolutionary ranks, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and all the opportunist ringleaders in history could only end in the loss of both fortune and honor and complete bankruptcy.

Our talk of firm adherence to the unity of the revolutionary ranks does not imply that there are no contradictions and no need for struggle within the revolutionary ranks. Chairman Mao points out, "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society." The unity of our Party and of the revolutionary ranks has been implemented in the process of constantly and correctly resolving the contradictions. There are two different types of contradictions and only by strictly distinguishing and correctly handling them can we overcome the enemies, unite ourselves and rally together to make revolution on the ideological foundation of Marxism. We must resolutely struggle and thoroughly fight and defeat the enemies like the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by them. It is a normal phenomenon that for a time there is a divergence of views on certain questions within the revolutionary ranks. This belongs to the realm of contradictions among the people and is not difficult to solve. However, in order to split up our revolutionary ranks, the ringleaders of the opportunist line like Lin Piao and the class enemies in society are bound to adopt a thousand and one ways to make use of the contradictions among the people to sow seeds of discord and fan the flame in a vain attempt to disturb the water, incite the masses to struggle against the masses, shift the general orientation of the struggle so as to complicate the problems which are actually not difficult to solve. In order to solve problems of this type, it is necessary to study the series of instructions given by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and ruthlessly criticize Lin Piao's crimes in splitting up the Party and the revolutionary ranks so as to make everybody more deeply realize that Lin Piao is the sworn enemy of the masses of the people and that the masses of the people and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique are irreconcilable. If we get endlessly entangled in certain questions within the revolutionary ranks, we would grieve those near and dear to us and gladden the enemy. This does not conform to the basic interests of our working class and the broad masses of people or the principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

We have a thousand reasons to make a success of the unity of the revolutionary ranks but have not the least reason not to do a good job in unity. We can only solve the contradictions within the revolutionary ranks "by using the methods of discussion, criticism, and reasoning" as

taught by Chairman Mao. The revolutionary comrades must "talk less about others' shortcomings and faults and let each other talk about his own. They should make more self-criticism." In a word, it is necessary to uphold the proletarian Party spirit, oppose bourgeois factionalism, place emphasis on the whole situation, strengthen unity on the foundation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and move forward toward the common goal.

Numerous historical experiences show that the collapse of each ringleader of the opportunist line does not portend the termination of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes are not reconciled to their own destruction and they invariably look for all kinds of opportunities to split up the Party and the revolutionary ranks and to sabotage the revolutionary movement. Therefore, we of the working class must take good care of and treasure the unity of our Party and revolutionary ranks, stress the line, policies and the Party spirit, bear the whole situation in mind and be models of unity.

We must follow Chairman Mao's instruction: "Unite to win still greater victory!"

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO FOR OPPOSING SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

Lin Piao's Opposition to New Things Was Opposition to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the group of worker theorists of Building Construction Company No. 6 at Tientsin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 5, 1975)

In the socialist revolution and socialist construction, socialist new things emerge endlessly in large numbers and grow vigorously to maturity. This is an irresistible historical trend. Each step forward in the socialist revolution and socialist construction takes the socialist new things as its guide. The new things are born and developed through violent struggles. The reactionaries representing the interests of the landlord and bourgeois classes invariably attempt to stifle the socialist new things with all ways and means. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao showed mortal fear and implacable hatred for the socialist new things and frantically attacked and vilified them. His opposition to the socialist new things was, in the final analysis, opposition to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The historic mission of the proletariat is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, use socialism to overcome capitalism and finally implement communism. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the essential condition for the proletariat to accomplish this historic mission. In "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao clearly points out that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The proletariat must continue to make revolution and must carry the socialist revolution through to the end not only on the economic front, but also on the political and ideological fronts. Chairman Mao has charted the basic line for the Party for the entire historical period of socialism and has pointed out the orientation for upholding and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a great political revolution for the proletariat to oppose the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

It was precisely in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that many socialist new things were vigorously

born and developed. The joining of the leading bodies at all levels by the revolutionary new forces, the establishment of the revolutionary committees based on the combination of the old, middle-aged and young people, the sending of the broad masses of cadres to work at lower levels, the rustication of educated youths, the sending of workers, peasants and soldiers to the university and so on are all basic measures for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and opposing and guarding against revisionism. Lin Piao maliciously slandered and opposed the socialist new things. He took the stand of the decadent reactionary classes on the decline and vainly attempted to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao points out that in socialist society, the basic contradictions are still the contradiction between the relations of production and productive forces and the contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base. The superstructure of our country under the dictatorship of the proletariat is guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. "The superstructure plays a positive role in facilitating the victory of socialist transformation and the establishment of the socialist organization of labor; it is suited to the socialist economic base, that is, to socialist relations of production. But survivals of bourgeois ideology, certain bureaucratic ways of doing things in our state organs and defects in certain links of our state institutions are in contradiction with the socialist economic base." The emergence of these new things in the great proletarian cultural revolution is precisely of help to solving these contradictions and gradually wiping out the bourgeois ideology, so that those parts in the sphere of the superstructure which do not conform to the socialist economic base can conform to or become more adaptable to it. In socialist society, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle and there are differences between the workers and peasants, between the urban and rural sectors and between physical and mental work. We must adopt measures to gradually reduce these differences before we can prevent revisionism, guard against capitalist restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the emergence of these socialist new things in the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure is of far-reaching significance. The new forces emerging from revolutionary struggle represent the trend of social development and embody the orientation of the forward development of history. The revolutionary comrades are bound to warmly praise and support these new things. Lin Piao's fallacies that are opposed to the socialist new things must be resolutely criticized.

The fallacies used by Lin Piao to oppose the socialist new things and the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are imbued with the same spirit. For more than 2,000 years, the reactionary Confucianists have consistently attacked the reformist and progressive line and the social forces for reform and progress. Lin Piao also made use of the rotten and wornout weapon of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to attack the socialist new things such as the sending of cadres to the "May 7" cadre schools and of the educated youths to the mountains and the countryside

as 'unemployment in disguise" and "reform through labor in disguise" in a vain attempt to sow discord between the Party and the masses of the people so as to attain his criminal aim of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, continue to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and criticize Lin Piao's fallacies that are opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist new things. We must unswervingly be promoters of new things, consciously defend the unity of the Party, strengthen the ties between the Party and the masses of the people and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LI FU-CH'UN

Peking Solemn Ceremony Pays Respects to Late Comrade Li Fu-ch'un

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

li fu-chun, member of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, died of illness in peking on january 9, 1975, at the age of 75.

a solemn ceremony was held here this afternoon to pay respects to the late comrade li fu-chun. the national flag was flown at half-mast in tienanmen square and at the gate of hsinhuamen and the foreign ministry.

the ceremony took place in the great hall of the people. in the hall were a portrait of comrade li fu-chun and an urn containing the ashes of the deceased. the urn was draped with the flag of the communist party of china.

our great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee presented wreaths.

wreaths were also presented by other chinese party and state leaders tung pi-wu, soong ching ling, chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, teng hsiao-ping, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, chen yun, kuo mo-jo and chou chien-jen. comrade chang ting-cheng also presented a wreath.

there were also wreaths from the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, the general office of the c.p.c. central committee, the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, the state planning commission, the general office of the state council, the headquarters of the general staff, the general political department and the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, the all-china women's federation, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and the hunan provincial revolutionary committee.

attending the ceremony were party and state leaders chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, teng

hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, wu kuei-hsien, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, ngapo ngawang jigme, and vice-chairmen of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee hsu teh-heng and shen yen-ping.

tsai chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, and old comrade-in-arms and widow of the late comrade li fu-chun, attended the ceremony. the party and the state leaders present on the occasion expressed sincere sympathy to comrade tsai chang and their relatives.

comrade chou en-lai presided over the ceremony, which started with all those present standing in silent grief. comrade teng hsiao-ping delivered a memorial speech (full text of the speech released separately).

attending the ceremony were also:

members of the c.p.c. central committee ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang chen, wang hung-kun, fang yi, teng ying-chao, ulanfu, feng hsuan, liu wei, liu hsiang-ping, chu mu-chih, chuang tse-tung, chiao kuan-hua, chen hsien-jui, chen chi-han, chen mu-hua, li chiang, li ching-chuan, li shui-ching, ku mu, su ching, chang tsung-hsun, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, lo ching-chang, chu chia-yao, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, chien cheng-ying, kuo yu-feng, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, su yu, peng shao-hui, tan chen-lin and liao cheng-chih; alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee yeh fei, chiang hua, liu hsi-yao, hsiang chung-hua, hsiao ke, sung shih-lun and yao yi-lin;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee ma chun-ku, shih liang, wu hsin-yu, lo shu-chang, chi fang, hu chueh-wen, hu yao-pang and tseng chih;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments lung hsu, lai kuei, yu kuang, liu chien, cheng ping-nien, li pu-hsin, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng, teng kang, lu ying, hsu chien-sheng, wu pao-hua, mo ai, wang chun-ching, yin chung-wei, wang tao-yi, tsui chung-min, wu chien, li pao-kuang, wang hui-teh, wang kuan-lan, yuan pao-hua, teng tung-che, ku hsiu-lien, lin hu-chia, ku ming, tuan yun, li jen-chun, sung yang-chu, lai chi-fa, han nien-lung, shih yi-chih, wu teh-feng, tseng han-chou, sha feng, yang li-kung, chen shao-kun, yang tien-kuei, kang shih-en, hsu chin-chiang, chou tzu-chien, shen hung, niu shu-shen, li chi-tai, hsiao yu-ming, liu yin, li cheng-fang, li yu-tang, huang chung-hsueh, pien chiang, wang yang, tsao kuang-lin, chang wen-pi, tsao lu, hsia chih-hsu, yang chieh, kuo lu, chung fu-hsiang, shen kuang, yin chang-chen, chen hsi-yu, fan tzu-yu, chen kuo-tung, wang man-tien, chih chun, chou jung-hsin, liu chung-yang, huang shu-tse, chao cheng-hung,

fang chiang, tsou chia-hua, yeh cheng-ta, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, chia lu-feng, hou chun-huai, wang yeh-chiu and hsu kuang-hsiao;

leading members of various p.l.a. general departments yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, wei po-ting and kuo lin-hsiang;

members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee wang yun-sheng, yang tung-chun, chen tzu-sheng, chou pei-yuan, jung yi-jen, yuan jen-yuan, kang ke-ching and tsao chu-ju;

members of the national defence council liu fei and tung chi-wu; and

leading members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wan li, yang shou-shan and chia ting.

also present were the late comrade li fu-chun's friends lu cheng-tsao, kung yuan, wu hsiu-chuan, sung jen-chiung, hu chiao-mu, hsiung fu, ouyang chin, wu liang-ping, lo jih-yun, chu li-chih, chang chia-fu, li cho-jan, lu tung, chang ching-fu, kuo shu-shen, han kuang, chen tsung-ying, cho lin, chang jui-hua, teng liu-chin, liu hsing, peng ju, lin yi, hsiung tien-ching, chen lan, ho su-hsing, ho yi-tuan, fu ya and han tsung-chi.

also present were several hundred others including staff members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, cadres and fighters of p.l.a. departments and units in peking and cadres of peking municipality and other people here.

after comrade li fu-chun passed away, party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, wu kuei-hsien, chen yun, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee shen yen-ping and leading comrades of party, government and army departments went to the hospital to pay last respects to the remains of comrade li fu-chun.

after the ceremony, the urn containing the ashes of comrade li fu-chun was placed at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's Memorial Speech at Ceremony to Pay Respects to Late Comrade Li Fu-ch'un

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

following is the full text of the memorial speech delivered by comrade teng hsiao-ping at the ceremony to pay respects to late comrade li fu-chun:

we mourn over the death of comrade li fu-chun with deep grief.

comrade li fu-chun was a member of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council. he died of illness in peking on january 9, 1975, at the age of 75.

comrade li fu-chun was born in changsha city of hunan province. he dedicated himself to the great revolutionary cause of the chinese people from his very early days. in 1919, he went to france under a studying-while-working programme and joined the chinese communist youth league in 1921. he joined the communist party of china in 1922 and became one of the leaders of the general branch of the chinese communist party in europe. he returned to china in 1925 and took part in the northern expedition, serving as party representative and concurrently director of the political department in the second army of the northern expeditionary army and member and acting secretary of the kiangsi provincial party committee. after the kuomintang betrayed the revolution in 1927, he persevered in underground struggle and served successively as director of the propaganda department, and acting secretary, of the kiangsu provincial party committee, secretary of the fanan district party committee in shanghai, director of the propaganda department, and acting secretary, of the kwangtung provincial party committee. he arrived in the central revolutionary base in 1931 and became secretary of the kiangsi provincial party committee. he took part in the long march in 1934 as deputy director of the general political department of the red army and political commissar of the third army group of the red army. after arriving in northern shensi, he became secretary of the shensi-kansu-ningsia provincial party committee. during the war of resistance against japan, he served successively as secretary-general of the c.p.c. central committee, and deputy director of the organization department, director of the department of finance and economy and director of the general office, of the c.p.c. central committee. during the liberation war, he was secretary of the western manchuria sub-bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee and deputy secretary

of the northeast bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the northeast china people's government and deputy political commissar of the northeast china military area, sharing in the leadership of the people's liberation war in northeast china. after nation-wide liberation, he became deputy director of the committee of financial and economic affairs under the government administration council, minister of heavy industry, vice-chairman and chairman of the state planning commission and vice-premier of the state council. comrade li fu-chun was a member of the seventh party central committee, a member of the eighth party central committee and member of the secretariat, member of the political bureau and member of the standing committee of the political bureau, of the eighth party central committee, and a member of the ninth party central committee. he was a deputy to the second and third national people's congresses, and was elected a deputy to the fourth national people's congress.

comrade li fu-chun was an outstanding member of the communist party of china and a veteran revolutionary fighter of our party. over the past decades, he showed loyalty to the party and the people and, led by chairman mao and the party central committee, he assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line both in the protracted revolutionary wars and in the socialist revolution and construction. he maintained a style of plain living and hard struggle and worked selflessly, remained modest and prudent, kept in close contact with the masses and served the people heart and soul, devoting his whole life to the liberation of the chinese people and the cause of communism.

the passing away of comrade li fu-chun bereft us of an old comrade, an old comrade-in-arms; it is a great loss to our party. we mourn over his death with a heavy heart. we should learn from his revolutionary spirit and transform grief into strength. we should rally closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao and, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, continue to broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, unite and strive for new and still greater victories.

GRAIN FRONT

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Significant Change on China's Grain Front*

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

several historically calamity-stricken regions north of the yangtze river in china provided the state with more surplus grain in 1974 than in the previous year, reports the "people's daily" in an article in its january 10th issue. these regions include hopei, shantung and honan provinces and the northern parts of kiangsu and anhwei provinces, which account for one-fourth of the country's total population and cultivated land. the fact they have achieved self-sufficiency in grain and are even producing a surplus is something of great political and economic significance, the article says.

the article refers to chairman mao's call for changing the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south and points out that the translation of this call into action is a tremendous change on china's grain front.

situated in the valleys of the yellow rivers and the huai and haiho rivers, these regions suffered historically flood, waterlogging, drought and alkalization of soil and resultant deficiency in grain. in 1970, they achieved self-sufficiency in grain and by and large ended their dependence on grain supplies from the south. in 1973, they gathered a record harvest and, apart from meeting their own needs, provided the state with well over 500,000 tons of surplus grain. in 1974, total grain output continued to rise and grain supplies to the state showed significant increases. contributions from hopei, shantung and honan went up over 70 per cent.

these achievements, the "people's daily" article says, are of great significance for implementing chairman mao's great strategic policy: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." since the southern regions of china no longer find it necessary to supply grain to these northern regions, they can build up bigger reserves. in this way, people can carry out better chairman mao's directive, "store grain everywhere," and all regions can be sure of supplying their own needs for grain in a war against aggression. in case of a major natural adversity, they can self-reliantly make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood and speedily restore and develop production.

*** A translation of this article in full will be carried in the next issue of SPRCP - SPRCP Ed.**

the article points out, these northern provinces and regions cover a vast area and abound in natural resources, and embraces some of the important bases of china's petroleum, coal, iron and steel and other industries. they are also major producers of cotton, vegetable oil, tobacco, fruit and other industrial crops. agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain is the foundation of this foundation. a fast or slow agricultural development, a grain sufficiency or deficiency in these regions has a vital bearing on the development of the national economy. the rapid agricultural advances and the significant rises in the amount of marketable grain in these regions in recent years have laid a solid material basis for them to expand their industries, grow more and better industrial crops and develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries.

the article says, these regions have been able to achieve self-sufficiency in grain and produce a surplus because they have implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line. the local cadres and masses have adhered to the socialist road, consolidated and expanded the collective economy of the people's commune and thus speeded up the development of farm production. total grain output in 1973 topped the 1965 figure by over 50 per cent.

the article says, china is a socialist country with a big population and she must work self-reliantly to solve its grain problem. each province must do likewise to meet its own needs. the people of hopei, shantung and honan provinces and the northern parts of kiangsu and anhwei provinces have redoubled their efforts to transform nature by self-reliance in the past few years. through years of hard work, they have initially brought under control such historically unruly rivers as the yellow river and the huai and haiho rivers and effectively changed farming conditions. the river valleys are being turned into large tracts of fertile fields that give high and stable yields despite drought or waterlogging. lush green terraced fields have appeared on hill slopes. reservoirs and dams and canals and ditches snaking through the mountains have greatly expanded the irrigated acreage. while turning the water resources from a liability into an asset, people engage in scientific farming and raise a great number of pigs to get more manure so as to increase per unit output.

these regions have seriously carried out the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for national economic development. while developing industry, the cadres and masses go all out to expand agricultural and particularly grain production. party committees at all levels strengthened leadership over agriculture.

the larger part of the local budget has been spent on agricultural development. in hopei, 70 per cent of the 1973 expenditure was taken up by agriculture and local industries in its service. in shantung and honan, the year's investments in agriculture doubled that of 1970, and 70 per cent more steel was assigned for farm use. as a result of state aid and support from all trades, the 1973's supply of irrigation and drainage equipment to the countryside in these three provinces was more than seven times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and that of tractors and chemical fertilizer more than trebled.

the article recalls that before liberation, the labouring people of shantung, hopei and honan provinces and the northern parts of kiangsu and anhwei provinces struggled on the starvation line. in a major calamity, corpses were to be found everywhere as a result of complete crop failures.

after liberation, the state shipped grain to these areas every year to make up for their deficiencies while helping them to develop farm production. during 1953-1966, it supplied some 4,000,000 tons of grain to the more than 40 counties in the heilungkang area in hopei province which suffered chronically from natural calamities and grain deficiency, and thus ensured a secure life for the people in the affected areas. the selling price of grain remains unchanged no matter how far it comes from, because freight and other costs are all borne by the state.

the warm concern of the party and the support of the state further enhanced the enthusiasm of the people to conquer nature and promoted the development of agricultural production.

the article says, the change-over from a chronic grain deficiency to self-sufficiency represents a miracle performed by the people in these regions under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. this eloquent record serves as a powerful rebuff to the slanders of imperialism and social-imperialism. on the eve of new china's birth, u.s. secretary of state dean g. acheson in his hostility to china alleged that china's "over-population" was "an unbearable pressure" and that she could never solve the problem of feeding her population. likewise, soviet revisionist social-imperialism spread the calumny that china could not solve the grain problem because of "over-population". in the quarter of a century since the birth of the people's republic of china, our grain output has more than doubled while our population has grown about 60 per cent. this proves indisputably that the people are fully capable of solving the grain problem once they become masters of their own destiny and develop production by self-reliance and hard work.

Central China Administrative Region Increases Grain Reserves

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 16, 1975)

people's communes and production brigades in the huangkang administrative region of hupeh province in the middle reaches of the yangtze river have put up many new barns to store collective grain reserves after a good harvest last year.

the administrative region has ten counties with an aggregate population of six million. the overwhelming majority of the people's communes, production brigades and teams as well as many peasant households have set aside grain in reserve.

a hsinhua correspondent who toured huangkang county in the region reports: not only the state granary is full, but all the 2,700 barns built by the communes, brigades and teams in recent years are brimming over with rice, wheat and beans.

former poor peasant sun yuan-sheng of the chiamiao people's commune told the interviewer: "before liberation, my family toiled the year round, but most of the grain we harvested went to the landlord. we had to go begging from time to time because of a shortage of food." his family of five, he said, now gets 1,475 kilogrammes of food grain a year. the family can have a surplus of 150-200 kilogrammes at the end of the year, an amount equalling a year's food grain for the family before liberation.

the per capita amount of food grain among the county's rural population averaged 274.5 kilogrammes in 1973 and 287 kg. in 1974. this was more than double the average per capita annual consumption for the local peasants before liberation.

the county as a whole stored 8,500 tons of grain reserves in 1974 after it paid the agricultural tax in kind, sold a part of its surplus grain to the state and set aside enough grain for food, seed and fodder. the grain reserves of the communes, brigades and teams and peasant households in the county now total 30,305 tons, enough for a rural population of 480,000 in the county to eat for more than three months.

a leading cadre of the county said: "the increase in grain reserves is a result of following chairman mao's teaching 'store grain everywhere'. it is a measure of strategic importance. it will help strengthen our preparations against war of aggression, accelerate our socialist construction and increase our capability to conquer possible natural disasters."

a production brigade of the county's wulung commune was hit by insect pests in 1972 and 1973, and its paddy rice output dropped by 95 tons. the local government department concerned decided to cut the state grain purchase from the brigade for these two years. peasants of the brigade replied: "we are thankful to the state for its consideration. but we have a large reserve of grain and can overcome the difficulties by our own efforts."

the brigade took out part of the 125 tons of grain it had stored as collective reserves so that it fulfilled the state purchase plan and ensured sufficient grain for its population of more than 2,000. last year the brigade increased its grain output by 205 tons. after discussion, members of the brigade decided to replenish what they had taken out from the collective reserves in the previous two years and put in another 25 tons.

the hilly areas in the northern part of the county used to suffer from drought while the lake-studded flat land in the south was vulnerable to water-logging. in the best year before liberation, grain yield never exceeded 3 tons a hectare.

in the past ten years and more, the communes have built 74 large, medium-sized and small reservoirs and strengthened the embankments along the yangtze river and put up more than 190 pumping stations. they have dug canals and ditches with a total length of 1,500 kilometres, bringing water to 90 per cent of the county's farmland. eightyfive per cent of the farmland now gives good yields regardless of drought or excessive rainfall.

the communes farm their land in a scientific way, increasing grain output year by year. they have had good for harvests three successive years since 1972, with grain yield averaging 7.5 tons per hectare. the county's total grain output last year was 2.5 times that of 1950, the year after liberation.

at present, more than 100,000 commune members in the county are out in the fields, working on 500 projects. these projects, when completed, will expand the county's farmland by 2,000 hectares.

NATURAL GAS FIELDS

Szechwan Province Speeds Up Development of Gas Fields

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 15, 1975)

natural gas fields are being developed rapidly in southwest china's szechwan province where more than 200 gas structures have been located. highrise drilling rigs spread all the way from the plateau in the northwest down the rolling country in the south. a maze of pipelines distributes the gas across rivers and hills to cities, towns and villages.

the province now has 3.3 times as many gas wells as it did in 1965, the year preceding the great cultural revolution. daily output rose 3.2 fold by the same comparison or was more than two times the annual output before liberation.

large scale development of gas fields has pushed forward the industrial and farm production in the province. two-thirds of szechwan's metallurgical plants now use natural gas as fuel in making iron and steel. more than 70 per cent of the province's nitrogen fertilizer is made from gas and 83.9 per cent of its excavated rock salt is purified with gas fuel. gas is also used to generate power, drive machines and produce carbon black, sulphur, medicines and film-making material.

according to historical records, people bored wells to recover natural gas in this part of china more than 1,000 years ago, and used it to refine rock salt. however, the successive reactionary regimes cruelly oppressed and exploited the labouring masses, greatly hampering production and construction. as a result, the rich gas deposits lay untapped several thousand metres deep in the bowl of the earth.

the province's gas industry entered a new historical period after liberation. in the 1950's, the local oil-workers prospected for natural gas resources throughout the basin and located underground oil and gas structures that are counted by the hundred. they started to tap natural gas in the province on a large scale.

braving rain, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao inspected the lungchang gas field on march 27, 1958. this gave the workers great encouragement. they located over 30 oil and gas fields out of 60 structures, giving the lie to the fallacy spread by some foreign experts that szechwan province has no oil and little gas.

in the cultural revolution, the workers criticized liu shao-chi's and lin piao's revisionist lines and launched a new mass campaign to prospect for natural gas in a revolutionary spirit and soaring enthusiasm.

tens of thousands of oil-workers worked hard for several years in the rolling country in the south and covered over 3,000 square kilometres of land by seismic prospecting. after a comparative study and conscientious analysis of the more than 2,000 metres of core samples and 100,000 data they had collected and 150 geological cross sections, the prospectors finally confirmed a big gas structure. helped by the data provided by the prospectors, many drilling teams struck gas in one well after another. this further confirmed abundant natural gas deposits in the area.

northwest szechwan has rich natural gas deposits, but recovery was limited in the past for lack of geological analysis. working at grassroots units, leading members of the party committee of the kuangning petroleum prospecting command in charge of gas recovery in the area made comprehensive analyses of the available data on 72 occasions last year. a big force was concentrated and a number of new wells were drilled on the basis of confirmed underground structures. they struck gas for industrial use at different structures and formations. this opened broad vistas for tapping oil and gas resources in this area.

the shihyukou gas fields have been worked for many years. some people thought that one of the fields was nearly exhausted. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the party committee of the fields upheld the materialist theory of reflection and mobilized the workers to conduct investigations and study. they extended the scope of prospecting to water-bearing beds, which used to be regarded as "forbidden areas". they located six new gas formations. the field's gas output is eight times that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

after eight years of efforts, people in the province have gradually deepened their knowledge of underground geological formations and constantly enlarged the scope of prospecting. they offer inspiring prospects. gas fields formerly regarded as hopeless are now dotted with new high-pressure, high-yield wells.

MODEL COMPOSER OF REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Chin Feng-hao, Composer of Korean Nationality

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 15, 1975)

"the people of yenpien love chairman mao" is a song popular throughout china. people share the opinion that it expresses the profound love of the people of all nationalities in china for chairman mao. the more you sing it, the more you like it, they said.

the song was composed by chin feng-hao, a literary and art worker of the korean nationality in kirin province, northeast china. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, he went among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, studied and worked hard and composed more than a hundred revolutionary songs in the past decade and more.

at a recent provincial meeting of music composers for an exchange of experience, chin feng-hao said: "it is the party that nurtures me and the fiery, militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers that gives me the only source of artistic creation."

thirtyeight-year-old chin feng-hao was once a wind instrument player in the band of the art troupe of holung county in the yenpien korean autonomous chou. he was born in a poor peasant family and spent his childhood under the lashes of the landlords. his home village was liberated in 1945 when he was eight, and only then did he begin his schooling. in primary and middle schools he was an active member of the choruses in which he joined his schoolmates in singing warm praise of the communist party and chairman mao. the party sent him to the holung county art troupe in 1957.

during the fiery years of the great leap forward chin feng-hao went with the art troupe to perform in the chungshan people's commune on the tumen river. he often heard the poor and lower-middle peasants reciting their own verses in the fields or on threshing grounds. these new folk verses reflected the beat of the country's socialist construction. one of them ran like this:

"as 'foolish old men' of the new era
we order the changpai mountains
to yield us their treasures;
axe in hand, we split open the hills,
and our spirits soar beyond the clouds;
with pride and confidence
we lead in the waters of happiness,
and our terraced fields reach up to the skies."

inspired by the poem, chin feng-hao thought that it would be good to make it a song. he worked alongside the peasants during the day and wrote the scores by an oil lamp at night. after a dozen nights, he composed a highly militant song, "the poor and lower-middle peasants have high aspirations". born at the frontline of production, it gained immediate popularity among the people of the korean nationality, who are good at singing and dancing. the commune members called it a "clarion call for building socialism".

with this success, chin feng-hao began his life as a composer as well as an instrumentalist.

during a harvest season, chin feng-hao accompanied the art troupe to the lunghu production brigade of the lungshui commune. the artists put on a modern opera reflecting the miserable life of the chinese labouring people in the old society. seeing the opera, many poor and lower-middle peasants recalled their own sufferings, and one old poor peasant jumped onto the stage to tell the audience about the bitter past of his family in a wrathful condemnation of the criminal old society. crowding round the stage, the spectators shouted: "never forget our class sufferings exclamation always remember our life of blood and tears exclamation" "we will always remember chairman mao who gave us happiness and the communist party which brought us emancipation exclamation"

this aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the commune peasants. the whole production brigade was astir. people worked late that night to thresh the crops. at daybreak, carts loaded with grain left the village. chin feng-hao was among the commune members who beat drums and gongs as they delivered grain to a state granary.

all this moved the young composer. he wanted to compose a song to show the hearty love of the commune members for chairman mao. powerful and gay music full of revolutionary ecstasy flowed from under his pen. and this was how he created the song "the people of yenpien love chairman mao" in which the key line is "chairman mao is the red sun in our hearts". he sang the song for workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, listened to their opinions and revised it time and again to give it a greater exuberance of feeling.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chin feng-hao and his comrades criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art and studied chairman mao's brilliant work, "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they travelled through the whole changpai mountain

area to perform for workers, peasants and soldiers, and acquired a greater political consciousness to engage in artistic creation and performance in their service. chin feng-hao composed the song, "the red sun lights up the frontier area", to show the militant spirit of the people of various nationalities in yenpien who are building up the area in close unity. in another song, "we raft for the revolution", he depicts the heroism of lumbermen travelling on rafts along torrential and hazardous mountain streams. the songs have spread through the country.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, chin feng-hao matured politically and joined the communist party in 1972.

in his creative work, chin feng-hao followed chairman mao's principle of "making the past serve the present" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new" and learned from the experience of the revolutionary model theatrical works. to present a socialist political content and portray the images of worker, peasant and soldier heroes, he critically assimilates the fine, healthy elements in the traditional folk music of the korean nationality, adopting the bright and gay melodies fit for describing the new life under socialism. this has produced good artistic effects. in his creative effort, he carefully considers every note and beat in order that they carry the thoughts and feelings of the masses. his latest creation is "the great motherland in full bloom", an ode to the burgeoning prosperity of the socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Yao Yi-lin Meet Japan-China Economic Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had friendly conversations on separate occasions today with all members of the delegation of the japan-china economic association led by president of the association inayama yoshihiro.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Ichizo Kimura

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association and deputy general-manager of the japan international petroleum trading company.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua and shan ta-chi.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Liberal-Democratic Member of House of Representatives Shigeru Hori

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of shigeru hori, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives and former minister of state of japan, and shinzo tsubokawa and seichi tagawa, liberal-democratic members of the house of representatives, and others who are accompanying him on his visit to china.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was among the guests at the banquet.

present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, lin li-yun, council member, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general, of the china-japan friendship association; and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

liao cheng-chih made a toast at the banquet. he said: the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan have been developed and consolidated constantly in the past two years since the normalization of diplomatic relations between them. he expressed the conviction that, so long as the chinese and japanese governments and people continue to make common efforts in accordance with the spirit of the joint statement of the two governments, the relations of friendship between the two countries will surely make steady, new progress.

shigeru hori said in his toast: thanks to their wise decisions, the japanese and chinese governments issued a joint statement in september 1972, thus normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries. we will absolutely not back down even for a single step from the joint statement. i will exert myself to develop the relations of good-neighbourhood between japan and china.

shigeru hori and his party arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. president liao cheng-chih and ambassador heishiro ogawa greeted them at the airport.

Japan-China Friendship Fishery Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

hsiao peng, acting president of the china fishery association, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the japan-china friendship fishery delegation with kitaro tokushima, advisor to the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and president of the japan-china fishery association, as its leader and kamekichi kishi, council member of the japan pelagic drag net fishery association, as its deputy leader.

later, hsiao peng gave a banquet in their honour. present were vice-president of the china fishery association pao kuang-tsung and leading member of a

department concerned li yung-kai. among the guests was tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking.

the japan-china friendship fishery delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday at the invitation of the china fishery association.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan-china economic association led by inayama yoshihiro, president of the association, and ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

present on the occasion were kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy here, and liaison officials in peking of japanese trade organizations.

also present were chairman wang yao-ting of the china council for the promotion of international trade and assistant minister of foreign trade liu hsi-wen.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital today with inayama yoshihiro, president of the japan-china association on economy and trade, yoshizane iwasa, kiyoshi nakatsukasa and chujiro fujino, vice-presidents, ryoichi kawai, director-general, and takaharu okubo, managing-director, of the association; and ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

present at the meeting were yao yi-lin, vice-minister, and liu hsi-wen, assistant minister, of foreign trade; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and lin li-yun, council member of the china-japan friendship association.

Delegation of Japanese National Federation of Industrial Organizations Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

members of the delegation of the japanese national federation of industrial organizations were honoured at a banquet given by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, here this evening. leader of the delegation is tetsutaro otani, general secretary of the federation. present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including han hsi-ya and tsao hsien-po.

the four-member delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Peking Women Volleyball Team Leaves for Kuwait

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

the peking women's volleyball team led by chen chih-cheng left here by air today for a friendly visit to kuwait.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Vice Premier Receives Chinese Football Team

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 15, 1975)

phan trong tue, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, today received the chinese football team with hsu chen-yu as its head and nien wei-szu as its deputy head, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

le duc chinh, acting head of the viet nam general department of physical culture and sports, was present on the occasion.

fu hao, chinese ambassador to viet nam, was also present.

Chinese Football Team Holds Last Friendly Match in North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 15, 1975)

over 25,000 enthusiastic spectators packed the hang day stadium here last night to watch the last match between the chinese football team and the football team of the viet nam people's army.

among those present were viet nam party and state leaders truong chinh, pham van dong, nguyen duy trinh, van tien dung and leading members of departments concerned.

chinese ambassador to viet nam fu hao was also present.

from last december 28 to january 11, the chinese football team visited thai nguyen city (capital of the viet-bac autonomous region), haiphong city, quang ninh province, nghe an province and kim lien hamlet of nam dan district, nghe an province -- native place of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh. the chinese players were warmly welcomed and received by leading officials, footballers and the masses in every place they visited.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Chairman of Christian Social Union of Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met here this morning with franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, his wife mariane strauss, members of his party wolfgang horlacher and friedrich voss and accompanying correspondents. they were photographed together.

after the meeting, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping had a friendly and frank conversation with chairman franz-josef strauss.

present at the meeting and the conversation was rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china.

present were also ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, hsu wei-chin and ma chia-chun, leading members of departments concerned, and wang shu, chinese ambassador to the federal republic of germany.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Mr. Strauss and Other Distinguished Guests

(HCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung today met with franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, his wife mariane strauss, and members of his party wolfgang horlacher and friedrich voss.

chairman mao had a friendly conversation with chairman strauss and mr. voss.

present at the meeting and conversation were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Mr. Strauss and Other Distinguished Guests

(HCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital today with franza-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, his wife mariane strauss and members of his party wolfgang horlacher and friedrich voss.

present at the meeting were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; and chu chuan-hsien, department director, and hsu wei-chin, deputy department director, of the foreign ministry.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Public Health Ministry Official Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1975)

chen chih-ming, leading member of the general office of the chinese ministry of public health, and his party left peking by air today to attend the fifty-fifth session of the executive board of the world health organization to be held in geneva.

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* NATIONAL *
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GRAIN FRONT

Heading Away from the Sending of Grain from the South to the North Is an Enormous Change on the Food Grain Front

by

Hung Ch'iao (洪 桥)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 10, 1975)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the vigorous development of the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," there have been bumper harvests in agriculture for several years running, grain production has continued to rise and the livelihood of the people has kept on improving. The grain reserve of the state is gradually increasing, and for many rural people's communes there are grain reserve in every production brigade and surplus grain in every household. In 1974, under the powerful impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of cadres and people in the countryside, fighting in unity, triumphed over serious natural calamities and won the 13th year of good harvest. With the total grain output exceeding even that of the peak year in 1973 after the liberation, many high-yield areas have continued to advance in big strides, and are making more and more contributions to the state. Some areas which were short of grain in the past have also quickly caught up and got rid of the grain-short label.

The three low-yield provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan as well as the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei which were historically known for their natural calamities have now more than enough grain for self-supporting, thus making new contributions toward heading away from the sending of grain from the South to the North. There is a cheerful look and the situation is excellent on the food grain front.

I

The sending of grain from the South to the North has always been a major problem in the history of China. In the long years of the old society, the regions of Hopei, Shantung, Honan, northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei had always been plagued by calamities. Their output was low and they were constantly short of food grain. In many places, they could only "harvest locusts in times of drought, toads in times of flood and alkaloid when there was neither drought nor waterlogging, but hardly any crop." According to incomplete statistics, from 1931 to 1933, Hopei province alone had to import more than 2,000,000,000 catties of wheat and flour from outside the province. The attack of natural calamities and the ruthless oppression of the reactionary ruling classes drove the struggling masses of working people to the brink of starvation, and should there be a major calamity, the barren plain for thousands of li would be littered with corpses.

After the liberation of the whole country, under the warm solicitude of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and with the energetic support of the state, the broad masses of the people of Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei relied on the strength of socialist collective economy to carry out large-scale water conservation projects for harnessing the Yellow River, the Huai River and the Hai River and farm capital construction in a big way. The gradual development of agricultural production made grain output keep on rising. For the sake of guaranteeing food grain supply for the people of these regions, the state brought in each year part of the food grain to make up the deficit and fundamentally changed the condition of the old society in which the broad masses of working people, not having enough to eat, had to flee from famine and beg for a living. The administrative district of Heilungkiang in Hopei province had over 40 hsien which were more frequently ravaged by calamities and permanently short of grain. From 1953 to 1966, the state brought in more than 8,000,000,000 catties of grain to guarantee grain supply for the disaster-stricken areas so that the people could lead a stable life. At the same time, no matter from how far the grain was shipped, the selling price was always kept unchanged, and the costs of transportation and other expenses were subsidized by the state. This fully manifested the solicitude of the Party toward the people and the unrivaled superiority of the socialist system. The people of the old disaster areas said emotionally, "The new society and the old one are really worlds apart."

The concern of the Party and the support of the state further aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people for fighting heaven and earth and transforming mountains and rivers, thus giving impetus to the development of agricultural production and construction. Particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of cadres and the people of Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei gave further play to the revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts and hard struggle and were determined to change the calamity-ridden and low-yield aspect and get rid of the grain-short label as fast as possible. Emulating Tachai and catching up with Hsiyang, they

waged a battle for transforming nature and the elements, practiced farm capital construction in a big way, seriously implemented the policy of "taking food grain as the key link to insure all-round development." This led to a big increase in grain output and the all-round development of forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries. In 1970, the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan as well as the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei achieved self-sufficiency in grain and initially headed away from the sending of grain from the South to the North. In 1973, the grain output in these places set the highest record in history, and besides achieving self-sufficiency in grain, they also sent out more than 1,000,000,000 catties of grain. In 1974, there was another marked increase in the quantity sent out, and in the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan alone, an increase of over 70 percent was registered.

Chairman Mao points out, "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." The fact that the people of Hopei, Shantung, Honan, northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei have, through self-reliance and hard struggle, transformed the history of nine bad years out of ten, ushered in consecutive years of good harvests, turned the prolonged grain shortage into self-sufficiency with grain to spare and headed away from the sending of grain from the South to the North is a miracle created under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. This indisputable fact is also a telling rebuttal to the slanders of imperialism and social-imperialism.

On the eve of the founding of new China, Acheson, the US Secretary of State who was hostile to the Chinese people nonsensically said that the excessive population in China was "an unbearable pressure," and he predicted that new China could never solve the problem of feeding all her people. Soviet revisionist imperialism also vilified China as "over-populated" and could never solve the food problem. Recently, US imperialism and Soviet revisionism cried that the developing countries "are short of grain because they have too big a population" and that "the rapid increase in population is a millstone hung round the neck of the developing countries." They again and again charted out the long bankrupt Malthusian theory of "population" with the object of covering up their criminal acts in plundering and subjugating the people of the developing countries.

Over the course of 25 years since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, in spite of a 60 percent increase in population, the grain produced has increased by more than double in the same period. This fully shows that as long as the people master their own destiny, rely on their own efforts, rise in greater vigor, and develop production energetically, the food problems can be completely solved. As socialist China is developing her national economy and controlling her population growth in a planned manner, there would never be any problem of "over-population." Following the unremitting development of socialist agriculture, the grain situation in China would get better and better, and the standard of living of the broad masses of the people would gradually improve.

II

The realization of self-sufficiency with grain to spare in Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei and their initial heading away from the sending of grain from the South to the North are due to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." One important experience acquired by Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei in turning grain shortage into self-sufficiency with grain to spare is to mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people for socialism by firmly grasping the key link of class struggle and the two-line struggle and adhering to the socialist road. In the period of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, by resolutely taking the socialist road of agricultural collectivization charted by Chairman Mao, they have smashed the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, implemented agricultural collectivization and the switch-over to communes, rapidly developed agricultural production, continuously raised grain output, gradually reduced the amount of grain brought in, and improved the livelihood of the people step by step. However, the struggle between the two classes, and two roads and the two lines has not discontinued because of agricultural collectivization.

During the period of temporary difficulty in our national economy, Liu Shao-ch'i and company vociferously advocated "san-tzu i-pao" in a vain attempt to drag back the collective economy of the people's commune and restore capitalism. Due to the sharp discerning intelligence and farsight of our great leader Chairman Mao, their plot was smashed in time. At the 10th plenum of the 8th Party Congress, Chairman Mao unambiguously put forward the basic line of our Party for the whole historical period of socialism, and issued the great call, "Never forget class and class struggle," to raise the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and the people in class and class struggle, thus consolidating the collective economy of the people's commune which caused agricultural production to gradually rise again.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of cadres and the people of Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei, under the leadership of the cadres at various levels, studied seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao in conjunction with reality, deeply criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, summed up the positive and negative aspects of the lessons and experiences drawn from the development of agriculture, and further raised their consciousness of implementing the basic line of the Party. They learned from Tachai, grasped the line, criticized revisionism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the capitalist tendency, hit out at the subversive activities of the class enemies, adhered to the socialist road, and consolidated and strengthened the collective economy of the

people's commune, thus accelerating the pace of agricultural production and development and bringing about a sharp rise in grain output. In 1973, total grain output showed an increase of more than 50 percent over that of 1965, and there was more than enough grain for self-supporting.

Practice in these places tells us that the fundamental question of whether or not the grain shortage can be changed lies in the line. By conscientiously implementing the basic line of the Party and vigorously grasping the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, agricultural production will rise, the collective economy will be consolidated and developed, and there will be a surplus instead of a deficit in grain. On the other hand, when we depart from the basic line of the Party and relax our grip on class struggle and the two-line struggle, capitalism will seize hold of the opportunity and move in, agricultural production will be affected, and the surplus in grain will also be turned into a deficit.

Chairman Mao points out, "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." China is a socialist country with a large population, and in order to solve the food problem, she must rely on her own efforts. Taking a province for example, it must also rely on its own strength to solve the local demand for food grain. In particular, those regions which are mainly agricultural should strive to raise more than enough grain for self-supporting and render contributions to the state. The northern part of China is vast in area with a big population, and some provinces have a population of tens of millions. Whether they have a surplus in grain or are short of grain is something that has an important bearing on the improvement of the livelihood of the people and the acceleration of socialist construction. Only by energetically developing agricultural production could they achieve self-sufficiency with grain to spare and take the initiative in all kinds of work. Hopei, Shantung, Honan, and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei have fully realized this point in practice, and by adhering to the policy of relying on their own efforts, they have taken the stand of solving the food problem in their provinces and regions, and looked upon changing the agricultural outlook and achieving self-sufficiency with grain to spare as a vital matter that should be grasped.

In order to develop agriculture, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of national economy. Under the socialist system, the relationship between industry and agriculture is not merely a relationship between two material production departments, but actually the relationship between the two laboring classes of the workers and the peasants. The proper handling of this foundation of agriculture is of extremely great importance to consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, developing the socialist economic base, and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For many years, Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei persisted in placing agricultural development to the fore in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

While properly grasping industrial development, they organized at the same time agriculture and grain production in a big way. The Party committees at various levels effectively strengthened their leadership over agriculture and sent out large numbers of cadres to go deep into the basic level to take part in collective productive labor, carry out investigation and study, sum up experience, grasp well typical examples and set the whole in motion. Most of the local financial receipts were expended in agricultural development. In 1973, seventy percent of the local mobile financial resources were invested in agriculture, and the investment sunk by Shantung and Honan in agriculture also doubled that of 1970, while steel products for aiding agriculture increased by more than 70 percent. They actively organized various trades and lines to give energetic support to agriculture, and developed local "five-small" industries to support agriculture energetically in a planned manner. In recent years, the three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan set up more than 1,000 new factories of this kind. Because of the efforts made by all quarters and the support of the state, the supply of drainage and irrigation machinery to the rural areas in these three provinces increased by some six times over that of 1965 before the great cultural revolution, and the supply of tractors and chemical fertilizer increased by more than two times. All this played an important part in accelerating the tempo of agricultural development, increasing grain output and promoting the all-round development of forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries.

Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei were plagued by calamities, low-yield and poor conditions in history. How could this kind of conditions be transformed? In the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, from the great achievements scored by the poor and lower-middle peasants through relying on their own efforts and building up enterprises in the hard way, they deeply realized that learning from Tachai could not be made in comfort, nor could their features be transformed at ease. Only by working diligently and seriously and fighting heaven and earth could they transform their features and score high yield. The broad masses of cadres and the people resolved to fight in unity with greater effort and in a sweat for the development of socialist agriculture and to work without a pause until they had transformed their features. They criticized the "theory of heavenly mandate," embraced the idea that "human will can overpower natural forces," criticized the world outlook of the cowards and lazybones, and cherished the high hopes and great ambition for bringing about great changes at an earlier date with great and earlier efforts. They criticized the erroneous idea of relying purely on the state and other places for support, and resolved to surmount the difficulties themselves. The broad masses of cadres and the people carried forward their enthusiasm for production to the full extent and gave impetus to the development of water conservation for agricultural purposes.

After many years of diligent efforts, the Yellow River, the Huai River and the Hai River, which had done the greatest harm in history, have been initially harnessed, thus greatly changing the conditions for production. For example, on both banks of the Yellow River, the Huai River and the Hai

River, there are fertile fields guaranteed of harvest in times of drought and waterlogging, plots of terraced fields on the verdant hills, imposing reservoirs with big dams and newly constructed canals that wind through the mountains. The irrigated acreage of farmland is thus greatly increased. The irrigated acreage of farmland in Hopei is as high as more than 50,000,000 mow, averaging one mow per capita in the whole province. In Shantung, the irrigated acreage of farmland has been extended to more than 53,000,000 mow, comprising more than 46 percent of the acreage under cultivation. In Honan, the irrigated acreage has reached 48,000,000 mow, equivalent to more than double that in 1965.

While making profitable use of the unruly rivers, they also conscientiously implemented the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture, practiced scientific farming, raised pigs and accumulated manure in a big way, and increase the per-unit yield by various means. In 1973, more than 100 hsien and municipalities in these regions met the demands of the "Program" in the per-mow grain yield, and there emerged large numbers of communes and production brigades with the per-mow yield in excess of 1,000 catties, thus laying down a solid foundation for realizing self-sufficiency with grain to spare.

On the basis of production increase, should we persist in making planned and economical use of grain or practice extravagance? Should we take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual or only the interests of one side? This has a very important bearing on realizing self-sufficiency with grain to spare. Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei have, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "we must pay close attention to grain" made rational arrangements for the distribution and consumption of grain, and dealt correctly with the relationship between the whole and the part. Before realizing self-sufficiency with grain to spare, they persisted in leading a diligent and frugal life and making careful and detailed calculations so as to lighten the burden of the state as much as possible. After becoming self-sufficient in grain, they are also resolved to make more contributions to the state. By conscientiously implementing the principle that "the interests of the state, the collective and the individual should be taken into account," the poor and lower-middle peasants see to it that "three things are not forgotten": not forgetting to give support to socialist construction, actively sell more surplus grain and strive to make more contributions in time of bumper harvest; not forgetting to strengthen the collective economy of the people's commune and gradually build up a grain reserve in time of bumper harvest; and not forgetting to wage hard struggle and persist in making economical use of grain in time of bumper harvest. In this way, they have not only guaranteed the need of agriculture for extended reproduction but also enabled the commune members to gradually improve their livelihood. Moreover, by supplying more and more commodity grain and guaranteeing the supply of grain to cities, towns and other places, they have achieved self-sufficiency with grain to spare within their provinces and regions.

The facts of these places show that the calamity-ridden and low-yield outlook can be completely changed and that the history of prolonged

grain shortage can also be headed away from. The question lies in whether or not we have the consciousness in implementing the basic line and the series of general and specific policies of the Party, the determination in relying on our own efforts, the spirit of hard struggle and the drive to carry out socialist agriculture in a big way. With all these, even though the conditions might be poorer and the difficulties greater, a low yield could likewise be turned into a high yield. On the contrary, even though conditions might be better, agricultural production still could not go up. Because of this, we must conscientiously implement the directives of Chairman Mao, adhere to the basic line of the Party, develop in depth the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," relying on our own efforts and arduous struggle, keep on increasing the grain output and make more contributions to the state.

III

The realization of self-sufficiency with grain to spare and the initial heading away from the sending of grain from the South to the North by Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei are of far-reaching political and economic significance.

Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei are situated in the basins of the Yellow River, the Huai River and the Hai River. They contain one quarter of the population and more than a quarter of arable land in the country. The transformation of the calamity-ridden and low-yield features of these regions and the turning of them from grain shortage to self-sufficiency with grain to spare are of great significance to the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." As the southern regions are no longer required to send grain to these regions, they will be able to store up more grain. Chairman Mao's call for "storing grain everywhere" can be better implemented. If one day we are invaded by enemies from other countries, no matter whether they come from the North or from the South, we shall have grain to meet the need for fighting a war against aggression. If we encounter a more serious natural calamity, we can also rely on our own strength, make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the people and rapidly rehabilitate and develop production. In this way, we shall be able to seize greater initiative in the struggle against aggression and in the struggle against natural calamities and stay undefeatable.

The ability of Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei to achieve self-sufficiency with grain to spare has created a more favorable condition for stepping up socialist construction. The vast land in the northern part of China is rich in natural resources, and is one of the major industrial bases for petroleum, coal and iron. At the same time, it is also an important area for the production of such economic crops as cotton, edible oil, tobacco and fruit. If agriculture is the foundation of national economy, then grain is the base of this foundation. Whether agriculture in these regions grows at a fast or slow rate, whether they have grain to spare or are short in grain, has a

great bearing on the development of national economy. In recent years, owing to the rapid development of agricultural production and the marked increase in the supply of commodity grains in Hopei, Shantung, Honan and the regions of northern Kiangsu and northern Anhwei, the commodity grain provided by agriculture in 1973 showed an increase of 50 percent over 1965. This has provided a strong material foundation for the development of industrial and economic crops as well as forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries in these regions.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and through the efforts of the people of the whole country, the situation on China's food grain front is getting better and better. However, we should see that the level of China's agricultural production is still not high at present, and there is also an imbalance of development among the regions. Even in provinces where agricultural production is developed at a faster rate, there are still some backward hsien, communes and production brigades. Under the excellent situation marked by the popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a new phase of vigorous development has appeared in the national economy. Following the development of the socialist revolution and construction, the demand for grain from various sectors will gradually increase. This requires us to develop grain production and increase our reserve grain. Because of this, it is necessary to further implement Chairman Mao's directives, "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," adhere to the basic line of the Party, carry out well the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, vigorously develop production, continue to practice strict economy, carry out well food grain work, and consolidate and develop the excellent situation.

* * *

PARTICIPATION OF CADRES IN PRODUCTIVE LABOR

Grasp Well Major Issues of a Fundamental Nature Under the Socialist System

by

the CCP Committee of Shanghai Hutung Shipyard

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 24, 1974)

The great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that cadres' participation in collective productive labor is a serious matter of a fundamental nature under the socialist system and is an important development of the Marxist theory on the building of proletarian political power. The proper grasping of this serious matter of a fundamental nature is an important guarantee for the firm implementation of the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grassroots level and the strengthening of the building of political power.

After the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, in order to firmly implement Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his call for "sending the broad masses of cadres to lower levels to do labor," since August 1971, through organizing the leading cadres and working personnel of the factory Party committee, the factory revolutionary committee and all offices of the whole factory, we have set up "May 7" combat teams for participation in labor by stages and by groups at the lower levels. For three years, this practice has gone on without interruption. At present, the cadres of the factory Party committee and the factory revolutionary committee have each performed on the average 80 days of labor per year, including labor performed at ordinary times. Each workshop cadre generally performs 90 days of labor and as many as over 100 days per year. The master workmen have warmly praised this saying, "The 'May 7' combat team is a new thing emerging in the great cultural revolution and is a good form for the cadres to maintain close contacts with the masses." Some cadres have said with deep understanding that perseverance in participation in collective productive labor is a great smelting furnace for the transformation of our world outlook and is a good classroom for conducting education in opposition to revisionism and prevention of revisionism."

The perseverance of cadres in taking part in collective productive labor has also further developed the excellent situation in revolution and production and brought about profound changes in the features of the shipyard. In the past three years, the whole shipyard overfulfilled state plans year after year. Last year, the total output value achieved by the whole shipyard was more than two times greater than that in 1965 before the great cultural revolution, thus making one shipyard equivalent to three of the past. This year, plans were again overfulfilled from month to month. Up to the end of October, in terms of output value, 86 percent of the state plan had been fulfilled, equivalent to an increase of 7.7 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Understanding Raised

Should basic-level cadres persist in taking part in collective productive labor and following the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao? On this question, the ideological understanding of some of our comrades had gone through a course of struggle. At first, some cadres held that as the factory was a basic-level unit with a heavy task, the matter of emphasis in leading cadres' work lay in ascertaining conditions and grasping policy and provided these two things were properly grasped, whether labor was carried out or not was a matter of no consequence. For the sake of unifying thinking and raising the cadres' understanding of the great significance of cadre participation in collective productive labor, we again and again organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and criticize Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy that opposed cadre participation in collective productive labor. This made everyone understand that Lin Piao and company were most fearful of and hostile to our Party cadres' close integration with the masses and that for the sake of changing the Party's basic line and sabotaging the socialist relations of production, Lin Piao and company always corrupted our Party with the style of the bourgeois and landlord classes in a vain attempt to sever the flesh-and-blood ties between our Party and the masses. Everyone also came to understand that with the cadres holding themselves aloff and alienating themselves from labor and the masses, this was a reflection of the pernicious influence of the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius over hundreds and thousands of years: "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governoed by others." Through such a way of study and criticism, everyone understood that whether or not the cadres persisted in taking part in collective productive labor was actually a question of what line was followed, what orientation was adhered to and what road was taken in the enterprise, and a major question bearing on whether the broad masses of cadres were capable of representing the working class and consolidating the proletarian leadership in the enterprise. Thereafter, we fixed the participation of cadres in collective productive labor as a system for incorporation into the agenda of the Party committee as an important item and saw to it that tasks were matched with demands, that time was assured, that every change of shift was followed by ideological mobilization, that every spell of labor was followed by a summing-up and that good men and good deeds were cited. The shipyard also designated a standing committee member of the revolutionary committee to assume concrete responsibility for work pertaining to the participation of cadres in collective productive labor. In this way, a concrete guarantee was provided ideologically and organizationally for the perseverance of cadres in taking part in collective productive labor, thus greatly raising the consciousness of cadres in participation in collective productive labor. For instance, some cadres who were occupied in day time took part in labor in the evening. Some cadres who went elsewhere to attend meeting in day time also tried to make up their labor with all ways and means in the evening. The comrades said that on the day they did not take part in labor together with the masses, they seemed to have not done something important.

Measures Adopted

Practice tells us that in order to make cadres adhere to the system of participation in collective productive labor and to insure that they are not overwhelmed by too much work and that the central task received is not washed away, apart from guaranteeing things ideologically and organizationally, it is also necessary to adopt effective measures to properly solve the contradiction between work and labor. For several years, we have come by some tried and true measures. The most important ones are:

(1) Bringing specific work tasks to the lower levels. The cadres can never perform labor purely for labor's sake and should organically combine proper performance of work with participation in labor. In September last year, our shipyard had a large passenger-cargo vessel, and planned to launch it before October 1. After the equipment and welding of the vessel was completed, only air had to be pumped to test its compactness. But this test was not completed after a long time. Where lay the cause? To clear up things, the Party committee entrusted this task to a Party committee member who took part in labor. Through looking deep into things in the course of labor, this committee member learned that a bad guy had been the cause of the trouble. Therefore, he led the masses to criticize that bad guy, thus raising the consciousness of the masses. As a consequence, the test was quickly and successfully carried out and the timely launching of the vessel was assured.

(2) Streamlining meetings by convening fewer and shorter meetings. The fact that the cadres have little time for labor has much to do with too many meetings which are too long. According to our analysis, because no preparations are made before a meeting, the meeting time is long and the participation of a large number of people is called for. There is constantly the phenomenon that the meeting is participated by a few with the great majority keeping their company. For the sake of changing this situation, the Party committee has ruled that those meetings of no consequence should not be convened; that those meetings which could be convened at a lower level should not be convened at a higher level; that those meetings which could be convened separately should not be convened centrally; and that those problems which could be solved individually should not be solved at a meeting. Meanwhile, full preparations must be made in advance for a meeting so as to shorten the meeting time, and some meetings could also be arranged to be held during spare time. In this way, much meeting time is saved for insuring the cadres of time for labor and also for improving work efficiency.

(3) Bringing the role of "squad members" into full play. Whether or not the system of cadre participation in labor can be adhered to has much to do with the building of a leading body. For a time, the leading bodies of our shipyard and workshops were not sound enough and were short-handed. This gave rise to the situation that "the No. 1 man has to take charge of and grasp everything, labor could only be put aside." These few years, by attaching importance to the staffing and building of leading bodies, we

have properly increased the number of responsible persons for the shipyard and workshop. When the secretary takes part in labor, work is placed under the charge of the deputy secretary, and attention is also paid to bringing the role of collective leadership into play. This has changed the phenomenon that "with work piling up and pressure coming from up and down, one is busy from dawn to dusk and has to put labor aside."

Profound Changes

After the Party committee has grasped the participation of cadres in collective productive labor, profound changes have been brought to the whole shipyard in revolution and production.

Giving impetus to the deepening of the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. After their participation in labor, the cadres strike root in shifts and teams, live among the masses, and are capable of understanding, summing up and popularizing in time the advanced experiences created by the working masses. After the start of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, for a time, some workers felt that as Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary fallacies had already criticized, they had no means to deepen revolutionary mass criticism in conjunction with the reality of class struggle. In the course of labor, the cadres brought to light the advanced experiences of the 4th small lathe unit of the valves workshop, the lathe work section of the machine building workshop, and the first unit of the first section of the hull workshop. These several shifts and teams assiduously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and strove to lay hold of the weapon for criticizing revisionism. They adopted the method of combining study with discussion and criticism, learned deeply and criticized thoroughly. Therefore, their experiences were introduced to the whole shipyard, thus giving impetus to the development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the commentary group made up of 15 youths of the machine-overhaul work section of the power workshop seriously studied the "Critique of the Gotha Program," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and other works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They wrote short stories based on "Questioning Confucius" by Wang Ch'ung, a representative figure of the Legalist school, for making propaganda among the masses and helping the workers understand the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the historical experience of class struggle as a whole. The Party committee also summed up in time the experiences of this group for popularization in the whole shipyard. This enabled the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the whole shipyard to develop in a popularized, deep-going and sustained manner. Now, the whole shipyard has set up over 80 workers' theory study groups and built a study backbone force made up of about 3,000 people.

Taking the spot of participation in labor as the spot for conducting investigation and study, combining labor with investigation and study and summing up experience in grasping revolution and promoting production. In July and August this year, when the workers of the whole

shipyard called for launching the large passenger-cargo vessels "Ch'ang-chin" and "Ch'anghsiu" in the slipway periods of 48 days and 55 days respectively, there arose the difficulties caused by the shortage of 300 arc welding workers. At that time, there were in the hull workshop eleven youths with an average age of only 20 who on their own initiative formed the "fierce tiger" assault squad. They brought their bedding to the shipyard and said heroically, "We are available to face difficulties, but nothing is difficult before us." "Until the vessels are launched, we will not go home." In over 40 consecutive days of fighting, they studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and criticized Lin Piao and Confucius in the evening. In day time, they ignored the hot weather and worked vigorously. After the leadership of the Party committee discovered this new thing, it opportunely summed up the experience of the "fierce tiger" squad in grasping major issues and working with great vigor. The experience was publicized and cited with great fanfare in the whole shipyard. Thus, mass enthusiasm was further aroused. In the whole shipyard, there arose the lively situation of giving pursuit to one another. As a result, without any increase in manpower and equipment, they achieved victory by launching two passenger-cargo vessels in the same month.

Giving impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the cadres themselves and drawing the cadres and the masses closer to each other. Some comrades said with deep understanding, "Before the great cultural revolution, we sat in our office all day long. In summer, with the electric fans turned on, we still complained that it was too hot. In winter, with cotton-padded trousers and cotton-padded shoes on, we still felt that we were not warm enough. While we got warm physically, we became lazy ideologically. Now in the scorching heat at the height of summer, the cadres and workers fight shoulder to shoulder. In the severity of winter with winds howling and snow flakes swirling, the cadres and the workers also fight shoulder to shoulder. Perspiration has washed away the filth of bourgeois ideas, and the chilling wind has blown away our "bureaucratic airs." With the cadres and the masses drawing closer to each other, they carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with greater consciousness."

Strengthening investigation and study, adhering to the materialist theory of reflection and continuously purging the idealist spirit. In 1973, in accordance with the instructions of the Party committee at a higher level, our shipyard raised our demand on labor productivity by 10 percent compared with the preceding year. This increase-production plan clashed with the inadequate supply of equipment and materials. What was to be done? The Party committee organized the broad masses of cadres to head for the forefront of production to join the workers in doing labor and humbly approach the workers for advice. In the course of labor, the workers energetically worked out ways and means and suggested that the products which had to be finished and started in the whole year should be lined up for analysis one by one. Those products and parts that were better provided with material and complete sets of equipment and could be started ahead of schedule should be started on ahead of schedule, and those that could be completed ahead of schedule, should be completed ahead of schedule. Those products not fully provided with complete sets of equipment should

carry out well preparatory work for production and shatter the established practice of doing things in proper sequence. When some products could not be taken up immediately, forces should be concentrated on tackling other products. In this way the phenomenon of laying up workers due to irrational arrangements was overcome, full play was given to the potentialities of equipment, and the enthusiasm of the broad masses was also called into play, thus finally solving in a better way the problem of the shortage of equipment and materials. The increase-production plan was realized and the highest production level in the history of our shipyard was created.

Further sharing a common language with the masses and more firmly and consciously carrying out the policy of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. Work on the passenger-cargo vessels "Ch'angchin" and "Ch'anghsiu" was originally planned to start this year. However, for the sake of criticizing with practical action the revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and things modern, the broad masses of workers were determined not only to start work on these two vessels this year but also to deliver them this year. After the plan was put forward, a few cadres were in the mood of flinching from difficulties. They held that as the building of the first vessel of the same type "Ch'angcheng" took the period of 18 months, it was afraid that the present demand for completing the building of two vessels of a similar type in nine months could not be met. Could the task of completing at the same time the building of two vessels similar to "Ch'angcheng" in nine months be accomplished after all? With this problem in mind, the leading comrades of the shipyard and the workshops went deep into the world of reality. They combined labor with investigation and study and joined the masses in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and criticizing the revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and things modern. In their criticism, the broad masses of workers indignantly pointed out, "The revisionist line of worshipping things modern and foreign does not allow us to build ships. We must devote 10,000 tons of energy to the building of 10,000-ton vessels, strike a vigorous blow at imperialism, revisionism and reaction and make contributions toward building a railway at sea." The leadership of the Party committee took the mass proposal as the Party committee's resolution for the mobilization of the whole shipyard. Through the efforts of the workers of the whole shipyard, the building task was at last completed ahead of schedule. The two large passenger-cargo vessels were launched one after another and they were put on a trial run on the same day.

Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and his call on "the broad masses to go to the lower levels to take up manual work" have charted a broad golden road for our ideological revolutionization. We are determined to follow the "May 7" road until we get to communism.

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SECOND PLENUM OF 10TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Communique of Second Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

the tenth central committee of the communist party of china held its second plenary session from january eighth to tenth, 1975.

the session discussed the preparatory work for the fourth national people's congress. it decided to submit to the national people's congress for deliberation "the draft revised text of the constitution of the people's republic of china", "the report on the revision of the constitution", "the report on the work of the government", as well as lists of nominees for the membership of the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council.

the session elected comrade teng hsiao-ping to be vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee.

RENOATION OF HARBORS ALONG YANGTZE RIVER

China's Significant Achievements in Yangtze Harbor Construction

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 17, 1975)

old harbours along the yangtze river have been renovated, new ones have been added and work has become more mechanized for a significant rise in the total volume of river transport. the harbours along the yangtze river now handle eight times as much freight as in the early post-liberation days and two times as much as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

the yangtze is china's largest river, its trunk waterway being more than 5,800 kilometres long. along its route are such big cities as chungking, wuhan, nanking and shanghai and a number of medium cities and towns. it is a main artery of china's national economy.

but in about a century before liberation, many cities were turned into treaty ports and the imperialists controlled china's inland navigation. virtually no improvement was made to the harbours along the river and wharf facilities were in disrepair. loading and unloading were by manual labour and the waterfront was a scene of depression.

after liberation, the party and government paid great attention to harbour construction along the yangtze river. guided by chairman mao's principle of independence and self-reliance, party organizations at all levels under the yangtze river navigation company mobilized the dockers to renovate old harbours.

nanking harbour did not have any loading machine at the time of liberation in 1949. under the leadership of the party, the harbour workers semi-mechanized the operation soon after liberation by building some 3,000 pieces of equipment and 1,000 carts. more machines were added later so that 90 per cent of the work is now mechanized.

as an east china coal entrepot, nanking harbour now has a fully mechanized wharf for high-speed coal loading and unloading. formerly, it took some 100 workers five to six days to load a 2,000-ton coal barge. it now takes little more than an hour.

the total volume of goods passing through the harbour is now 15 times the figure shortly after liberation.

when the old harbours underwent renovation, new ones were built at the same time. these included special-purpose harbours for new industrial enterprises and general-purpose harbours on the outskirts of cities and towns to link up land and water transport. an example is the yuhsikou harbour in anhwei province. built after 1958, the harbour handles coal brought in by rail from the huainan coal mine and distributes it by ship to shanghai, wuhan, huangshih, maanshan and other steel centres. working by automatic devices, the harbour loads 15 coal barges of the 1,000-ton class in 24 hours.

to support agriculture, 271 lesser harbours have been built in the farming areas along the yangtze and its tributaries. they handle about one-quarter of the total volume of freight transported along the yangtze.

before liberation, there was no factory along the yangtze making harbour equipment. a number of such factories have been built on the upper, middle and lower reaches of the river since liberation. they make different kinds of loading machines and conveyors. in addition, every harbour has its own repair shops which can also make simple equipment.

FINE ARTS SCHOOL FOR PEASANTS

Southwest China Commune Runs Sparetime Fine Arts Schools for Peasants

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 16, 1975)

a rural people's commune in southwest china's yunnan province has set up three sparetime schools for its peasants to learn to paint or master other forms of the fine arts to depict the life and struggle in the thriving socialist countryside. this is generally regarded as one of the innovations by china's workers, peasants and soldiers in their struggle to occupy the various positions of culture during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the hsinan people's commune in mengtzu county started its first such school towards the end of 1972, enrolling 34 peasant students. the three evening schools now have a combined student body of 102. they have so far produced upwards of 200 works of art and given four shows of traditional chinese paintings, new year pictures, papercuts, wood carvings and clay figurines. fifteen of these works were displayed at the provincial fine arts exhibitions. their other activities include mural paintings.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the peasant artists have shown the villagers in a graphic way that lin piao and confucius were jackals of the same lair.

many peasants and young people of the commune now use the brush or the engraving tool to depict their life and struggle. nineteen-year-old ho chu-jung, member of a women's team experimenting with new methods of nursing rice seedlings and applying weed killers which helped raise the rice, wheat and kaoliang yields by big margins, resolved to present her comrades' pioneering spirit in a work of art. she worked hard to learn to paint and devoted all her spare hours for two weeks to perfect the drawing of a human hand. recently, she finished her first painting "the women's scientific and technical group".

the youngest painter enrolled in the schools is little red guard chou hung, who is 11 years old. last year he did two paintings. one was "trail-blazers in criticizing lin piao and confucius", which depicted how the village children denounced lin piao and confucius. in his other work, "mother shows me how to mend clothes", he expressed children's determination to carry forward the revolutionary traditions and be successors to the cause of revolution. both his works were put on show at the provincial exhibition not long ago.

yang chan-pen is a carpenter of the chahsia production team. at the evening school he took to wood carving and vividly portrayed images of socialist-minded labouring people in his works such as "the commune stockman" and "a girl pig-raiser".

the peasant students proceed with their studies and creation all in their spare time. poor peasant hsieh kuang-sheng is a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants association of his production team as well as the team's bookkeeper. since he began to attend the school two years ago, he has never missed a day's work in the fields or other collective labour, nor failed to practise painting daily. he has drawn more than 100 sketches.

the peasants' sparetime schools of fine arts enjoy the support and solicitude of the local party and government authorities. the commune party committee secretary and deputy secretary are political teachers there as well as diligent students. they helped fellow students in the study of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and encouraged them to learn from the experience of huhsien county in shensi province which came into national limelight as the home of chinese peasant painters. the county cultural departments also help by providing the schools with reference books and inviting professional artists to give guidance to the peasant amateurs.

MEDICAL TEAMS

Northeast China Medical Team Dedicated to Mongolian Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 17, 1975)

a medical team touring the vast khorcin grasslands in the western part of kirin province, northeast china, has won the acclaim of the herdsmen for its devoted service in the past 18 years.

set up in 1956 with three doctors, the team has grown to include eleven medical workers trained in mongolian, traditional chinese or western medicine. its members have in 18 years attended more than 64,000 sick calls everywhere in an 8,000-square-kilometre pastoral area.

the ulanmaotu people's commune has a population of 10,000, mostly of mongolian nationality, grouped in

21 production brigades and farms. before liberation, the herdsmen there were subjected to the multiple exploitation and cruel oppression by the feudal nobility and herd-owners. no medical service of any sort was available on the grasslands and diseases were apt to go beyond control. with liberation, the herdsmen straightened their backs and became masters of the grasslands. the people's government sent doctors to give them treatment and preventive medication.

the herdsmen joined in cooperatives in 1956 and embarked on the socialist road of collective production. the local party organization assigned three doctors to form an itinerant medical team to make rounds of the grazing pastures. the formation of the ulanmaotu people's commune in 1958 enabled the team to expand to five at first and then to eleven members.

chairman mao in 1965 issued the call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." the team members were greatly inspired and became all the more determined to serve the herdsmen.

patu, leader of the medical team, came to herdsman aolipu's yurt one day, only to find the latter's wife in a coma caused by a high fever. patu immediately went to work, administering medicine and making tea for her. he nursed her until aolipu returned with his herd at dusk. by then, the herdsman's wife was able to move around. when aolipu learnt what had happened during the day, he was moved to tears. the year before liberation, aolipu recalled, he and his father worked for a herd-owner. his father fell sick one day and was confined to the yurt. whip in hand, the herd-owner came and forced aolipu to graze the cattle, leaving the old man unattended. when aolipu came back in the evening, his father had already died.

doctor ertun was travelling with a group of herdsmen late one summer afternoon when he heard that veteran herdsman chalaka was tending a herd of cattle on the other side of a river with his family, and his three children were seriously ill. ertun at once mounted his horse and headed for the river. heavy rains in the previous few days made the river swollen and it was dangerous to cross it. but, thought of dr. norman bethune gave him added strength. he grasped the horse-tail and swam with the animal across the turbulent water. as soon as he reached shore, he swooned with exhaustion. when he came to, it was already dark with a canopy of stars twinkling in the night sky. without further thought of himself, he galloped to chalaka's yurt. thanks to his treatment and care, the three children quickly recovered.

sun hsueh-wen, a doctor of han nationality trained in traditional chinese medicine, found much difficulty in his work in the beginning since he had never sat in a saddle and did not know the mongolian language. with the help of the local party organization, he worked hard to learn the mongolian tongue and horse-riding. he also acquired the knowledge of mongolian and western medicines and midwifery.

one day he fell ill and the herdsmen prepared to send him to the commune clinic. just then, herdsman wenghula's child suddenly lost consciousness. sun hsueh-wen insisted on staying behind to treat the child. the child fully recovered two days later, but sun hsueh-wen's illness became worse. the herdsmen looked after him until he was strong enough for the journey to the clinic.

experience taught the members of the medical team the need to train barefoot doctors and health workers from among the herdsmen for the scattered settlements and yurts on the steppe. they started training classes at the cattle farms and brigades and often brought the trainees along with them on medical tours. at present, the 170 or so barefoot doctors and health workers of the commune are able to deal with ailments common and recurrent in the locality and gather and prepare medicinal herbs.

TREE PLANTING

Southwest China Province's New Achievements in Tree Planting Campaign

(NCNA-English : Chengtu, Jan. 17, 1975)

people's communes in southwest china's mountainous szechwan province planted 100,000 hectares with trees in 1974. they had afforested at least 66,000 hectares every year, since chairman mao issued in 1959 the call of "covering the country with trees". now many barren hills, roadsides and river banks are covered with greenery.

china develops her forestry mainly by mass tree planting campaigns undertaken by communes, besides expanding state forestry farms. many rural communes have forestry farms or forestry teams. commune members and even school children join in afforestation campaigns in spring and autumn.

szechwan province's communes and production brigades and teams have increased their forestry farms from 1,600 in 1959 to the present 5,700. commune members collect seed and nurse saplings self-reliantly.

hsuyung county in southern szechwan province had many barren hills and waste land. the county leadership did not make a point of arousing the masses to plant trees until the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. most of the afforested areas were the timber bases of the state forestry farms. the county had afforested only 3,000 hectares before 1966. the communes and production brigades and teams have set up some 320 forestry farms by mass campaigns during the cultural revolution, and the state forestry farms have also developed. by the end of 1974, the county had planted 14,000 hectares with china fir trees, which become usable in ten years. the trees planted by commune members accounted for 70 per cent of the total. these china fir forests are stocked with 150-225 cubic metres of timber per hectare. interval felling has already begun in the forests.

afforestation work in the province has gone side by side with water control and soil improvement in line with the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." the province arouses the people living in the plain to grow trees along roads and canals and around houses and villages. river banks and other idle land are also planted with trees.

chungching county on the fringes of the chengtu plain has planted 28 million trees along canals and the county's 31 highways totalling 280 kilometres long since the autumn of 1972.

these commune or brigade forestry farms in the province not only plant trees for timber, charcoal and fire wood but also tung oil trees, tea oil trees, walnut as well as bamboo, mulberry trees, tea and fruit trees. olive trees from albania are also grown in the province.

many forestry farms have their own research groups engaged in scientific afforestation. they sum up experience regularly and select good seeds for nursing saplings. agro-technicians from state forestry farms and forestry research institutes join the peasants in scientific experiments.

special groups have been set up by the counties, communes and production brigades to protect forests.

JUTE AND AMBARI HEMP

China Achieves Self-Sufficiency in Jute and Ambari Hemp by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

china has become self-sufficient in jute and ambari hemp in the short space of three years. previously, the country had imported a considerable amount of them for industrial use. her total output of jute and ambari hemp in 1973 was double the 1971 figure, followed by a 16.4 per cent rise in 1974.

jute and ambari hemp are important for industrial and agricultural production because they make gunny bags and other bast fibre materials. about 1,000 years ago, the industrious and ingenious working people of china grew jute and made fabrics from it. however, bast fibre production had declined seriously by the time of the liberation as a result of devastation by the reactionary ruling classes in old china. in pre-liberation days, the gunny bags sold in china were mostly imported.

after the founding of new china, jute and ambari hemp output rose steadily but could not keep pace with the fast-developing national economy. every year china imported some bast fibres from a friendly neighbouring country on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and of meeting each other's needs. in the early 1970's social-imperialism, creating troubles everywhere, openly supported india in dismembering a sovereign state. thus it disrupted the friendly commercial exchange in the vain hope of bringing economic difficulties to china. but the result turned out to be quite the opposite of the wishful thinking of social-imperialism whose line of action further aroused the chinese people in their determination to speed up the production of jute and ambari hemp by self-reliance.

while increasing the per-unit yield on bast fibre cropland, traditional producers in kwangtung, kwangsi, chekiang, fukien, kiangsu and hunan expanded the acreage under jute and ambari hemp by interplanting. kwangtung has shifted from double to triple or even quadruple cropping. under the new farming systems spread in the province, people may grow three crops, i.e., rice (or peanut or soyabean)-jute-rice, or four, i.e., wheat-rice-jute-rice. in 1974 the province interplanted jute on 11,700 hectares of farmland and grew ambari hemp on 20,000 hectares on hill slopes and river banks. the yield

from these two sources accounted for 47 per cent of its bast fibre output and topped the 1971 total by six per cent.

as tropical and sub-tropical crops, jute and ambari hemp used to be planted mainly in the southern provinces along the valleys of the yangtze and pearl rivers. through mass scientific experiments and changes in farming conditions, bast fibre crops are now grown over large areas in many northern regions. people in the yellow and huai river valleys made great efforts to improve farmland and build water conservancy projects. this has enabled them to plant ambari hemp on tens of thousands of hectares of alkaline, low-lying and sandy land unfit for grain crops.

the cold province of heilungchiang in northeast china has succeeded in ambari hemp cultivation and gathered a good crop over large areas. the per hectare yield reached 2.47 tons.

bast fibre producing regions, old and new, help one another to increase the yields for the country's socialist construction. ambari hemp is a crop that requires shorter hours of sunshine for its growth. in the north where the sunshine period lasts longer, it puts out long stalks, strong stems and thick bark, but fails to bear seed for its propagation. while utilizing good sunshine to achieve a sturdy growth of the crop, producers in the north get supplies of seed from the south. commune peasants in southern areas said that by giving seed to northern producers, they are ready to sustain small losses on their own land in exchange for big gains in the north. in arithmetical terms, they pointed out, what is subtraction to us means multiplication for the whole country. great contributions to the country are not made by a single locality but by all localities together. in this spirit, they set aside good fields for seed breeding and give them meticulous care. while selling large quantities of bast fibres to the state, kwangtung province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have supplied 5,000 tons of seed to the northern areas every year. experienced farmers from traditional bast fibre producing areas went to spread their skills in newly cultivated areas which are beginning to have their own peasant agro-technicians in this field.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Secretary-General of Asian Broadcasting Union Leaves Peking to Visit Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

sir charles moses, secretary-general of the asian broadcasting union, and his party left here by air yesterday for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before going home. they are being accompanied by li che-fu, deputy director of the chinese central broadcasting administration.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to France

(NCNA-English Paris, Jan. 15, 1975)

the chinese table tennis team led by hsu sen-yuan left here for home today after a three-day visit to france.

in paris yesterday evening, the chinese team played men's and women's team events with the french table tennis team. among the 3,000 spectators were director of sports of the secretariat of state for junior and sports georges perilleat, secretary general of the olympic and sports national committee of france robert pringarbe, president of the french table tennis federation georges duclos and vice-presidents jean mercier and jacques crisafulli. chinese ambassador to france tseng tao also saw the match.

in the friendly match, the chinese women's team won by 3-0, while the chinese men's team took a 5-1 win over the french players.

the chinese table tennis team arrived here on january 12 after paying a visit to britain. on january 13, the french table tennis federation held a reception for the chinese team.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Li Fu-chun's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, sent a message of condolence yesterday to tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the passing away of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"we have learned with deep sorrow of the death of a great fighter of the chinese communist party, comrade li fu-chun, member of the central committee and vice-premier of the state council. we extend our whole-hearted sympathy to you.
we beg you to convey to the friendly government and people of china and to the family of the great deceased our sincere sympathy and the deep condolences of the people, party, state and government of the republic of guinea."

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Baghdad for Home

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jan. 15, 1975)

the chinese medical delegation led by kuo pang-fu left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to iraq.

it was seen off at the airport by dr. haddad and other friends from the iraqi medical circles.

counsellor of the chinese embassy here wang pu-yun was also present.

the delegation arrived here on last december 11 at the invitation of the iraqi health ministry. it visited hospitals, medical colleges, rural health centres and other medical establishments in baghdad and other districts. its members exchanged medical experience and held academic discussions with iraqi medical workers. wherever they went, they were accorded a warm and friendly welcome. the delegation was deeply impressed by the progress in medical service made by the iraqi government and people.

izzat mustapha, member of the iraqi revolutionary command council and minister of health, and mohammed ali hussein, under-secretary of the health ministry, had separately received and given luncheons in honour of the delegation.

chinese ambassador chao hsing-chih also gave a reception on the delegation's visit.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Guest Met in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

wang yi-chih, chinese vice-minister of light industry, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade met and had friendly conversations on the morning of january 16 and 17 respectively with sir. sakonshiro inamura, vice-secretary-general of the liberal democratic party, chairman of the fibre policy committee and member of the house of representatives.

sakonshiro inamura arrived in peking on january 15.

Delegation of Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

the delegation of the japan-china assoiation on economy and trade headed by inayama yoshihiro left here for home by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by chairman wang yao-ting and vice-chairman hsiao fang-chou of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leading members of organizations concerned tsui chun and lin chi-hsin.

present were minister kensuke yanagiya and commercial counsellor emon ichikawa of the japanese embassy in peking and director-general ichizo kimura of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

Chinese Women's Delegation Visits Kyoto and Aiichi Prefectures

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 17, 1975)

the chinese women's delegation paid a friendly visit to aiichi and kyoto prefectures, japan, from january 14 to 16.

in kyoto the delegation was warmly received at a meeting sponsored by the kyoto branch of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the kyoto committee to welcome the chinese women's delegation. katsue matsui, representative of the committee, and pasang, leader of the delegation, addressed the meeting. they both stressed that the japanese and chinese women should unite closely and work for a lasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

the delegation paid a visit to the kyoto tele-communication and telephone office. it had separate discussions with japanese women workers, teachers and doctors in kyoto.

earlier the delegation paid a friendly visit to nagoya city, aiichi prefecture, and was warmly received by nagoya mayor masao motoyama and the women and other people from aiichi prefecture. some members of the delegation called on madame suruko goto, widow of the late mr. koji goto, and her family.

Japanese Prime Minister on Japan-China Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 17, 1975)

japanese prime minister takeo miki declared here yesterday that he was of the opinion that the foundations of japan-china relations must be made solid.

speaking at a dinner held at japan press club, the prime minister stressed that just as he had said on many occasions, he would honour the principles embodied in the joint statement issued with china by tanaka and ohira and on this basis to begin diplomatic negotiations for concluding a japan-china peace and friendship treaty. he would request the diet to approve the treaty as soon as it was ready, he added.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

First Malaysian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

first malaysian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to china hashim bin sultan presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, this afternoon.

counsellor dali m. hashim of the malaysian embassy here was present on the occasion.

also present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and deputy director cheng jui-sheng of the asian affairs department, and deputy director kao chien-chung of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met with ambassador hashim bin sultan this morning and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of the credentials.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

New Chinese Ambassador to Netherlands Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

chen hsin-jen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of the netherlands, left here for his post today.

Dutch Sovereign Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

queen juliana louise emma marie wilhelmina of the netherlands visited the chinese archaeological finds exhibition at the national museum in amsterdam on january 15, according to a report from that city.

among those accompanying the queen on the visit

were princess beatrix wilhelmina armgard and her husband claus von amsberg, as well as i. samkalden, mayor of amsterdam, e.l.c. schiff, secretary-general of the foreign ministry and a. van schendel, director of the national museum.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim li mao-tai and leading members of the chinese exhibition also accompanied the queen on the visit.

foreign minister m. van der stoel, and h.w. van doorn, minister of cultural affairs visited the exhibition respectively on december 22 and january 12.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Dr. Dinca Florea of Romania Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

dinca florea, romanian doctor of mathematics, concluded his study tour of china and left peking for home by air today.

dr. dinca florea arrived in peking on december 29, 1974. during his stay in china, he visited scientific research institutes on his tour of peking, shanghai and kwangchow, and held discussions with chinese scientists.

yesterday evening, yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, gave a banquet in honour of dr. dinca florea.

Romanian Communist Party and Government Express Condolences on Passing Away of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

the central committee of the romanian communist party and the government of the socialist republic of romania sent yesterday a message to the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing away of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

upon learning with great regret the passing away of comrade li fu-chun, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and a veteran fighter of the party and state, we extend our sincere condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china and express our profound sympathy with the family of the deceased.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 16, 1975)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai left for home today at the completion of his term of office.

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, received the chinese ambassador on january 14 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

on the evening of the day before, the chinese ambassador gave a farewell dinner to somali officials and friends at the chinese embassy.

Somali President of Supreme Revolutionary Council Sends Message of Condolences on Passing Away of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, sent a message of condolences yesterday to premier chou en-lai, expressing deep and heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"we have learnt with great shock the sad news of the passing away of comrade li fu-chun, vice-premier of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, government, people of the somali democratic republic and on own behalf, i wish to extend to you, and through you, to the people of china, and to the family and relatives of the late vice-premier our deep and heartfelt condolences."

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Alternate Representative to UN Industrial Development Meeting Leaves Peking for Vienna

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

alternate representative sun hui-yuan and another member of the chinese delegation to the resumed meeting of the 5th session of the permanent committee of the united nations industrial development board left peking for vienna today. yu pei-wen, representative, and chang ping-chien, alternate representative, of the delegation are already in vienna.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Government Representative Back from Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1975)

hao chung-shih, representative of the chinese government and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and his party returned here by air today after attending the national day celebrations in upper volta.

after upper volta, vice-minister hao chung-shih paid friendly visits to niger and chad and inspected the chinese agro-technical groups working there.

among those meeting the vice-minister at peking airport today were vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng and leading members of departments concerned chao yuan and li tzu-liang. chad ambassador to china naimbaye lossimian was also present.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong's Message of Condolence on Death of Vice Premier Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message yesterday to chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of vice-premier li fu-chun. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of comrade li fu-chun, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, an outstanding son of the chinese people and an intimate friend of the vietnamese people.

on behalf of the vietnamese people, the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and in my own name, i extend our deep condolences to you, and through you, to the chinese people, the central committee of the chinese communist party, the state council of the people's republic of china and the family of comrade li fu-chun.

President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat Send Message of Condolence on Death of Vice Premier Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of vice-premier li fu-chun.

the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency li fu-chun, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the death of his excellency li fu-chun is a great loss to the chinese people, bereaving the chinese communist party and the chinese government of a fine leader, and the south vietnamese people of an intimate comrade-in-arms.

on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, and in our own name, we extend our deep condolences to your excellency, and through your excellency, to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people as well as the family of his excellency li fu-chun.

Chinese Football Team Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 17, 1975)

the chinese football team with hsu chen-yu as its head and nien wei-szu as its deputy head left here for home today after a friendly visit to viet nam.

leading members of the sports circles and sportsmen of viet nam were present at the airport.

on the evening of january 15, chinese ambassador fu hao held a reception for the chinese team's visit to viet nam.

on the evening of the following day, the chinese guests attended a dinner given in their honour by tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Franz-Josef Strauss Leaves Peking to Tour Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, his wife and his party left here by air this evening to tour other parts of china.

they were seen off at the airport by ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsu wei-chin, leading member of a department concerned. rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, was also present.

during their stay in peking, mr. and mrs. strauss and his party called at the people's liberation army unit in yangtsun and the militia unit of chiaochuanghu village, and visited the palace museum, the great wall, the ming tombs and other sites of historical interest and scenic beauty.

li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met mr. strauss while he was in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Aden, Jan. 16, 1975)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received in the presidential house this afternoon the chinese journalists delegation led by pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily". they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was minister of information rashed mohammad thabet.

chinese ambassador tsui chien was also present.

on january 7, the information minister received and gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

the delegation arrived here on january 6 for a friendly visit.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Sends Message of Condolences on Death of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1975)

president k.d. kaunda of the republic of zambia, sent a message of condolences yesterday to premier chou en-lai expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"we are deeply saddened by the death of your vice-premier, comrade li fu-chun. on behalf of the party, government, all the people of zambia, and indeed, on my own behalf, i wish to convey, through your excellency, to the family of the deceased and the entire chinese nation, our sincere sympathies and condolences."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Reform the Teaching Materials for Secondary and Primary Schools With the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius As a Strong Motive Force

by

the group of compilation of teaching materials in the Educational Bureau of Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1974)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

"Teaching material must be thoroughly transformed." Through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, many comrades have further raised their understanding of the great significance of this directive of Chairman Mao's. They have done a lot of work and attained tremendous results in this connection. However, the deepening of the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure and the development of socialist economic construction have set forth new tasks and imposed higher demands on the reform of teaching material. We must make new efforts and seriously examine and revise the current teaching materials, especially those on history, language and politics, so as to enable them to fully reflect the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, embody the demand for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, and better serve proletarian politics,

the socialist economic base and the training of millions of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

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Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the support and assistance of the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary teachers and students, we have criticized the old teaching materials of the revisionist line in education and compiled new teaching materials which strive to embody Chairman Mao's educational policy. Under the powerful impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, new results have also been obtained in the transformation of teaching materials. Practice has made us realize that many combat tasks put forth in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius are also important tasks in the educational revolution and the reform of teaching materials. Only through thoroughly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius is it possible to do the job of reforming teaching materials even better.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the rule of the revisionist line in education, the teaching materials for secondary and primary schools were deeply imbued with the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. For example, in the history textbooks for secondary and primary schools, there were special topics in praise of Confucius, and the worship of Confucianism and opposition to Legalism occupied an important position in the content of the language textbooks for secondary and primary schools. The science teaching materials publicized idealist transcendentalism and metaphysics. They were seriously alienated from the reality of the struggle for production and basically did not mention the rich practice of the struggle of the working people in our country. These old teaching materials led the students to take the revisionist road of "getting learned in order to become an officer" which was divorced from proletarian politics and alienated from the practice of struggle for production. They corrupted the youths with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and instilled them with feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas for serving capitalist restoration.

Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, led by the workers, peasants and soldiers we have criticized the reactionary ideas of worshipping Confucianism and opposing Legalism, further wiped out the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education, upheld the mass line, compiled books with open doors and further criticized the old teaching materials. Everybody understands that in order to thoroughly reform the teaching materials, it is necessary to completely wipe out the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, realize "the most radical rupture with traditional ideas" in the teaching materials, strengthen the revolutionary and practical character of the teaching materials, lead the students in learning through struggle and practice, bring into full play

the combat role of the teaching materials in the three great revolutionary movements and transform them into tools for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive that "teaching material must be thoroughly transformed," we have laid emphasis on the study of two questions.

The first question is:

> How to take the Party's basic line as the key link to strengthen the educational content of class struggle and the two-line struggle and train the students to acquire some rudimentary knowledge of Marxism when they are young and gradually raise their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution

The secondary and primary schools form an important stage in the entire process of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. First of all, the students must, from primary school, have some rudimentary knowledge of Marxism and be bold in the criticism of Confucius and struggle against the ideology of all exploiting classes. Our understanding of this question follows a process. For example, in the language textbooks for primary school, should the teaching content be arranged in coordination with the actual struggle from the stage of reading individual characters in the first grade? Some comrades were of the opinion that this was by no means easy to achieve. Following the in-depth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the comrades of the language group of the primary school were greatly inspired in the process of criticizing the "Trimetrical Classic." For example, the "Trimetrical Classic," a primer cast forth in the last years of the Southern Sung Dynasty for serving the exploiting classes, was compiled by the feudal landlord class for instilling the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius into the pupils when they were young and for training loyal and docile lackeys. The new proletarian teaching materials for publicizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought must thoroughly expose and criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represent the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. With their understanding raised, the compilers have with wholehearted eagerness revised the language textbooks for primary school. In accordance with the laws governing the teaching of characters among the primary school pupils, the teaching materials for recognizing characters in the first grade have arranged contents for recognizing characters through pictures, such as "Writing Big-Character Posters," "Holding Criticism Meetings" and "The Combat Spirit for Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius Is High" and such lessons as "Confucius Who Never Did Manual Work" and "The Little Critics." For the middle and senior grades, teaching contents have also been systematically arranged in conjunction with the actual struggle, such as juvenile songs, prose and commentaries in criticism of "The Trimetrical Classic" and "Poems for Child Prodigy" for guiding the participation of pupils in the actual struggle in the process of learning.

The compilation of the textbook on general knowledge of history for primary school has also followed this process. Inspired by the workers, peasants and soldiers, we understand that the study of history and mastery of the laws of class struggle are for more properly conducting the actual struggle and have thus experimentally compiled the "Story of the Struggle between Those Worshipping and Opposing Confucius." This teaching material has grasped the two-line struggle between revolution and restoration, reform and conservatism, and progress and regression in history and thoroughly criticized the reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" of Lin Piao and Confucius. The revolutionary teachers and students have reported that this way of learning has turned the process of learning into the process of criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line with good results.

In order to work in close coordination with the actual struggle, we have strived to revise the teaching materials for various subjects around the questions of how to reflect the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and how to conform to the needs of developing the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way. Taking the subject of language for secondary school for example, among a total of 82 lessons in the five readers used in the second term of 1974, thirty-three are new lessons. Following the development of the situation after school started, supplementary teaching materials (two or three lessons for each reader) have been printed, and selected for inclusion are a specific number of works about the anti-Confucian struggle of the working people and representative figures of the Legalist school. Meanwhile, the new teaching materials have also absorbed certain fruits reaped by the workers, peasants and soldiers in their study of the historical experiences of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole. For example, there have been selected for inclusion the contents of Commentaries on the "Confucian Analects" (abridged selections) compiled by the worker-peasant-soldier students of the Department of Philosophy at Peking University and P"en-i" in On Salt and Iron annotated by the group of worker theorists at the Transportation Company of the Peking municipality. The new things emerging since the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius have been further reflected in the new teaching materials. The science teaching materials have also reflected the progressive role played by the Legalist line in the development of natural sciences and the obstructive and destructive role played by the reactionary Confucian ideas in the development of natural sciences. After such revisions, new progress has been made in conformity with the demand for the development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way and the reflection of the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Lenin pointed out, "Our schools must make people become participants in the struggle to overthrow the exploiters in their process of learning." We realize that the teaching materials cannot simply impart knowledge to the students but should strive to promote the participation of students in the actual struggle and closely link up the learning process

with the actual struggle. This is an important aspect in thoroughly reforming the teaching materials and training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The second question which we have studied with emphasis is:

> How to uphold the concept of practice above all else, meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production and construction and of the rustication of educated youths, and enable the students to learn some practical skills for serving the three great revolutionary movements

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the rule of the revisionist line in education, the various branches of learning in the secondary school placed emphasis on "direct links" with universities and stressed laying a good foundation for students to go to university. This was the reflection of the reactionary ideas that "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" and that "one should get learned in order to become an officer" which were divorced from labor, slighted the working people and distinctly severed education from production. After the great cultural revolution, great results have been obtained in the work of reforming teaching materials. However, those ideas that "there must be thick teaching materials but little labor" still influenced some people, and the pernicious influence of the view that "earning is the noblest of human pursuits" in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius was not thoroughly wiped out. There was no small gap when the content of the teaching materials was compared with the need for training the students to "become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture," with the demands of industrial and agricultural production and construction and with the need to rusticate the educated youths. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we realized that this gap could only be reduced by thoroughly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, further wiping out the pernicious influence of the views that "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" and "one should get learned in order to become an officer" in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, enabling the content of teaching materials to form "direct links" with the needs of industrial and agricultural production and construction and the needs of the rusticated youths, and enabling the students to learn skills for serving the three great revolutionary movements and building the socialist new countryside. We have made some initial attempts for this purpose.

The demands which industrial and agricultural production and construction impose on the students are many sided. On the foundation of investigation and study, we strive to select the knowledge most urgently needed and most universally applied in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements for incorporation into the teaching materials. "Mathematics," for example, has been strengthened with such contents as surveying, reading drawings and coordinates frequently used in industrial and agricultural production. "Basic Agricultural Knowledge" has been

reinforced with such contents as farm capital construction, reform of the farming system, propagation of superior seed, plant protection, etc., urgently needed at present for implementing scientific farming.

In order to closely combine the teaching content with the practice of production, it is necessary to organize the students to learn through practice and place emphasis on training the students' ability to analyze and solve problems. For "Physics," for example, such contents as winnowers, shellers, water pumps, etc., have been arranged, and the students are required to understand the general structure and principles of these machines as well as to master their properties and methods of operation through practice. Taking again "Mathematics" for example, for discussing "rational numbers," practical activities for the calculation of positive and negative numbers bearing on tolerance, meteorology and land levelling have been arranged. Coming to "Algebraical Expression," arrangements have been made for conducting data investigation in factories and the countryside and practical activities for designing computation tables. These arrangements help to smash the old system of "heading from theory to theory," run schools with open doors and raise the students' ability to solve practical problems. In addition, we will continue to organize some teachers and students of some administrative districts and hsien to compile part of the teaching materials for specialties, such as "lathes," "garden tractors," "induction motors," "use of electricity in the countryside," "loudspeakers," "soil," "agricultural pesticide" and "utilization of agricultural produce and by-products," etc., in conjunction with the plants and production brigades.

At present, the situation of the revolution in education is developing rapidly, but the teaching materials still lag far behind the demands, and have not more satisfactorily reflected the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution or sufficiently embodied the need for developing the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way. We are resolved to follow Chairman Mao's teachings that "teaching material must be thoroughly transformed," remold our world outlook with unflagging efforts, consciously take the road of integrating ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, adhere to the orientation of compiling books with open doors and carry the work of reforming teaching materials through to the end.

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Teach Pupils Some Rudimentary Knowledge of Marxism When They Are Young

- how we organized in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius the pupils to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao

by

the CCP Branch of the Chungying Primary School of Nank'ai Ch'ü, Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 7, 1974)

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we organized the whole body of teachers to conduct energetic exploration and bold practice on the basis of seriously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and continuously raising ideological awareness around the question of how to enable a person to acquire some rudimentary knowledge of Marxism when he was young and dare to criticize Confucius. This was marked with relatively satisfactory results.

(1) Guiding Thought

After school started this term, the Party branch organized the whole body of teachers to repeatedly study and discuss things. This made everyone understand that the need to give pupils a rudimentary knowledge of Marxism when they are young is dictated by the nature of the school of this socialist state--"A school should become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat"--and the task of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. This is essential to the implementation of the Party's basic line as well as the reform of the thinking of the pupils, and is also a task of prime importance for various courses of study. To acquire a rudimentary knowledge of Marxism, the pupils are required to acquire an initial understanding of some basic Marxist viewpoints and learn to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in observing and solving problems. Everyone also came to understand that helping the pupils obtain a rudimentary knowledge of Marxism so that they dare to criticize Confucius should be taken as the guiding thought when giving the pupils ideological and political education and reforming various courses of study. This is the key to the unfolding of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner, and must be seriously and properly grasped.

(2) Concrete Methods

To universally introduce political lessons in all grades and strive to teach political lessons well.

With ideological awareness unified, everyone discussed the formulation of a tentative teaching proposal. It was planned to make the pupils

understand in this school year the following five viewpoints: the viewpoint of class struggle and the two-line struggle, the viewpoint of practice above all else, the viewpoint that the masses are the real heroes, the viewpoint of serving the people and the viewpoint of one dividing into two. The first two viewpoints were first taken up this school term. From the 1st to the 5th grade, two periods of political lessons were taught per week (originally there were no political lessons for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades, but now two periods of political lessons were added, and one period of language and one period of arithmetic were cut). At lower grades (1st, 2nd and 3rd grades), the emphasis was on the selective study of quotations from Chairman Mao. The higher grades (4th and 5th grades) selectively studied quotations from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the original text of Chairman Mao's works. When each viewpoint was studied, different demands were imposed on different grades.

As the primary school pupils knew not many characters, we paid attention to integrating the study of theory with the study of culture. When the first-grade pupils first started to learn Chinese language phoneticization, the teacher helped them apply this tool in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. In light of the fact that the primary school pupils had a relatively poor power of comprehension, we adopted various forms of activities based on open-door operation of schools (carried out uniformly at various grades) and used a host of perceptual facts to help students comprehend the viewpoints studied. The first grade also adopted the method of using serial pictures, wall pictures, etc., to give the pupils education with concrete images. In teaching, we paid attention to expounding the main viewpoints of an article without requiring them to comprehend everything right away. We paid attention to fostering the ability of the pupils to analyze and solve problems, and linking up the study of theory with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and with the analysis and solution of practical problems in real life.

To conduct education around one viewpoint, and to closely coordinate the teaching and various courses.

Take the 5th grade for instance. When giving the pupils education in the viewpoint of class struggle and the two-line struggle, the language course first selected for teaching such lessons as "The Blood and Tears of Child Labor," "A Changed World," "Selected Commentaries on the Trimetrical Classics," "The Benevolence of the Party Is Higher Than the Sky," "Soaring Ambition," etc. When teaching "Soaring Ambition" (a passage from the play "On the Docks"), emphasis was laid on Fang Hai-chen's way of educating Han Hsiao-ch'iang. Based on this themic thought, an analysis was made of the characters, phrases, sentences and the structure of the chapters to make the students understand the existence of an acute and complicated class struggle in the period of socialism and understand the importance of distinguishing between enemy and friend. In music lesson, the pupils were taught to sing the tune "Our Philosophy Is the Philosophy of Struggle," and made to learn to sing the passage about Hung Liang's educating Han Hsiao-ch'iang in the class education exhibition hall in the model revolutionary play "On the Docks." They were helped to deepen their awareness of class

relations, class exploitation and class oppression. In arithmetic lesson, in conjunction with teaching three types of questions on percentage, and through reckoning the percentage of capitalists who exploited the workers by means of longer work hours, the percentage of capitalists in Sant'iaoshih who practiced exploitation by means of hiring cheap apprentices and the percentage of capitalists in Sant'iaoshih who used old equipment and caused the workers to get crippled for life or lose their life and so on, the reactionary essence of the bourgeoisie was further exposed, thus enabling the pupils to understand that the struggle between the laboring people and the exploiting class is irreconcilable. For the fine arts course, materials were selected from Sant'iaoshih. A picture was drawn of the so-called "Dinner in Honor of the Master" to show how the capitalists in Sant'iaoshih exploited the apprentices. This further exposed the hideous features of the capitalists and aroused the students' hatred against the exploiting class. For the general knowledge course, in conjunction with teaching the extraction of coal, a comparison was made between the livelihood of mining workers in new and old societies, and the heroic deeds of the general strike of the Anyüan Coal Mine workers were discussed. This enabled the students to understand the law of class struggle that where is exploitation, there is resistance.

By so doing, the various courses of study not only gave the students education in basic Marxist viewpoints but also could preserve the features of different branches of learning.

Through conducting education in basic Marxist viewpoints, teaching is combined with the political movement and educational activities inside and outside the school.

In the past, the relations between teaching and the political movement were often not well integrated. At present, we could help the students to apply basic Marxist viewpoints in deepening their knowledge of the movement and energetically throw themselves into the current struggle, thus leading to the integration of teaching with the political movement.

In the past, teaching and educational activities inside and outside the school were often two different things, with one stressing this as important and another stressing that as important, and with everyone minding his own business and singing his own tune. At present, centering on education in basic Marxist viewpoints, unified arrangements and unified plans are made, with everyone given a share of the job in conducting ideological education for the pupils. For instance, when conducting education in the viewpoint of class struggle and the two line struggle for the pupils, the pupils were helped to comprehend in class the relevant quotations from Chairman Mao and the original text of his works. The Red Little Guard Brigade, together with all grades, organized the pupils to view and discuss the film "The Story of Hsiangyangyüan," to visit the Sant'iaoshih Class Education Exhibition, to invite the old workers to recall past miseries and the policemen and community representatives to talk about actual class struggle in society, to make social investigations, to take part in community criticism meetings, etc. The school also helped the pupils use the Marxist

viewpoint to make mass criticism against such reactionary reading matter as the "Trimetrical Classic."

In the past, teaching and the after-class activities of the pupils in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought were very often also not properly integrated. The pupils' after-class study activities lacked unified leadership and were not planned. They often could not last long. At present, the contents studied in and after class are identical, and it is thus possible to alleviate the burden of the pupils as well as to reap relatively satisfactory results in study.

(3) Initial Results

The enthusiasm of the broad masses of pupils for the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings is universally raised.

In the past, some pupils did not hold out properly in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, but at present, everyone is engaged in study. In the past, some after-class theory study groups were not strong enough, but at present, the pupils of the whole school have formed a total of 210 private-study groups and the great majority of the pupils are capable of persisting in devoting half an hour to private study every day. Many pupils have also persisted in taking notes of ideas obtained in study. All of them have raised their enthusiasm for the study of Marxism.

We hold that so long as they hold out in this way each primary school graduate will in the future be able to learn relatively well ten or twenty Chairman Mao's articles and one to two hundred quotations from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has become more effective.

Through the study of the viewpoints of class struggle and the two-line struggle, the hatred of the pupils against Lin Piao and Confucius has been further aroused. Through taking the viewpoint acquired as a weapon to vigorously criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have raised the level of revolutionary mass criticism. Since the beginning of this school term, the various grades and classes have convened 28 criticism meetings, and the pupils have written a total of over 1,300 critical manuscripts and composed over 1,100 new songs for children. Li Shu-chih, company leader of the 3rd class of the 5th grade, said, "In the past, we wanted to take the lead in making a good job of criticism, but it took effort to write articles, and we were unable to tap our strength. With our understanding raised after studying works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings for a period of time, we have something to say in criticism." Since school started, she had written three critical articles of a relatively high quality and over a dozen new songs for children. After studying some basic Marxist viewpoints, Little Red Guard Chang Hsin-yü of the 6th class of the 5th grade used the pen as a weapon to vigorously criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. He also composed over 30 new songs for children.

The strengthening of ideological and political work for the pupils has given impetus to teaching reform.

Because at one period prominence was given to the basic viewpoint of Marxism in education, the various courses were closely coordinated and activities inside and outside the school were combined, it was possible to concentrate strength to conduct ideological and political work for the pupils, and make unified arrangements in conjunction with the actual struggle, thus further implementing Chairman Mao's instruction that "all school work is aimed at changing the thinking of students."

For the sake of conducting education in the basic viewpoints of Marxism for the pupils, the various courses energetically reformed their teaching materials, improved the teaching methods and reformed their examination systems. The liberal arts abolished the intermediate and final examination systems and adopted the method of linking theory with reality to carry out tests according to the several basic viewpoints stage by stage. This further smashed the old educational system with "teachers as the center," "classroom as the center" and "books as the center," and gave impetus to the operation of school on an open-door basis.

Impetus is given to the transformation of the teachers' world outlook.

In the practice of conducting education in the basic viewpoints of Marxism for the pupils, the teachers came to realize deeply that educators must first be educated, must help students study well works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, and must first study well themselves. In the past, in the time specified for the study of theory, some teachers were fidgety and unable to concentrate. Now, they unanimously feel that there are many things to learn and little time for learning, and they all try to squeeze out time for private study. In the past, when conducting ideological education for the pupils, some teachers often tend to scold the pupils and look for their negative factors. Now, the teachers pay attention to arming the pupils with the basic viewpoints of Marxism and strengthening the investigation and analysis of the pupils' ideological conditions, and are capable of conducting education with an object in mind. Meanwhile, they have shattered the boundaries between branches of learning and between grade groups, worked in coordination, and strengthened revolutionary unity among themselves.

(4) Existing Problems

(i) How should the education of the pupils in the basic viewpoints of Marxism be combined with regular and delicate ideological work? We hold that the two are not antagonistic but they also cannot take the place of each other. How to integrate them have to be studied further and solved.

(ii) The education of the pupils in the basic viewpoints of Marxism is an important aspect of teaching reform for all courses of study but not the whole. How to closely integrate the education of the pupils

in the basic viewpoints with the further reform of teaching in various courses calls for raising of understanding and further practice.

(iii) The education of the pupils in the basic viewpoints of Marxism over five years in the primary school has to be carried out again and again and also gradually deepened. How to link up the various grades for the sake of continuity is also a matter that calls for continued practice.

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STUDY OF HAN FEI'S "SOLITARY INDIGNATION"

Confucianism and Legalism "Cannot Co-exist"

- a study of Han Fei's "Solitary Indignation"

by

Ku Ch'ung-lin (顧崇林) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1974)

Toward the end of the period of Warring States, the noted representative of the Legalist school Han Fei pointed out in the article "Solitary Indignation" that "men who are wise and adhere to the law (referring to the Legalists) and "people in power" (referring to those Confucianists who had wormed their way into the regime of the newly emerging landlord class and usurped immeasurable powers) were distinctly antagonistic to each other like water and fire. The newly emerging landlord class firmly stood for rule by law and centralism, but the slave-owning aristocracy persisted in practicing restoration, retrogression, disunity and separatism. This was a life-and-death struggle.

In "Solitary Indignation," Han Fei made a penetrating analysis of this irreconcilable struggle. He clearly pointed out that "those who are wise and adhere to the law" were capable of discerning the "secret intentions" of "those in power" and "rectifying the latter's sinister acts." In other words, they were capable of striking blows at the conspiratorial activities of the old aristocracy in practicing restoration and disunity. Once "those who are wise and adhere to the law" came into power, those old aristocrats who attempted to turn back the wheel of history "will surely be at the end of their rope" or surely would be sanctioned by the law of the newly emerging landlord class. When the Confucianists who followed the road of restoration assumed power, "those who are wise and adhere to the law" would naturally be excluded and persecuted, and the sovereign power representing centralism would naturally be weakened and usurped. Therefore, Han Fei held that the Legalists and the Confucianists in power who followed the road of restoration were "enemies that could not exist side by side."

This conclusion that Confucianism and Legalism "could not co-exist" was drawn by Han Fei after summing up the experience of the protracted struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. Not long after he stepped into office, the father of Confucianism, Confucius, framed up and killed the Legalist vanguard Shao Cheng Mao and let his corpse lie exposed for three days. Seeing clearly that the old aristocracy who "exerted pressure on the monarch at the higher level and ill treated the people at the lower level" was the underlying cause of the "poverty and weakness" of the State of Ch'u, the Legalist Wu Ch'i adopted measures for weakening the old aristocracy. The slave-owning aristocracy nursed an implacable hatred against him and at last put him to death with a hail of

arrows. Right from the beginning Shang Yang's political reform was attacked and sabotaged by the Confucianists and slave owners. The success of Shang Yang's political reform struck an effective blow at the slave-owning aristocracy's plot for restoration and retrogression. However, no sooner Duke Hsiao of Ch'in who backed the political reform died, Prince Ch'ien who had lain low for eight years at once burst through the door and accused "Lord Shang of intending to rebel." Shang Yang was murdered and his whole family was also put to death. One sanguinary fact after another proved that the Legalists who represented the newly emerging landlord class and the Confucianists who represented the slave-owning aristocracy were "enemies that could not exist side by side." There was no room for reconciliation in the struggle between revolution and restoration, between progress and retrogression.

The idea that Confucianism and Legalism "could not co-exist" as put forward by Han Fei in his "Solitary Indignation" embodied the spirit of the newly emerging class for reform and progress during the period this class was in the ascendant. Class struggle is a life-and-death one, and there is no middle road nor is "co-existence" possible. The Legalists who represented the newly emerging landlord class at that time resolutely stood for progress and were opposed to retrogression. They waged a resolute struggle against the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline.

Today, the proletariat wants to consolidate its political power and continue the revolution, but all reactionary classes on the decline want to recapture the lost paradise. The proletariat wants to make continuous progress along the socialist road, but the bourgeoisie wants to practice restoration and retrogression. This is especially a case of "enemies that could not co-exist." Class struggle and the two-line struggle at different stages would assume different forms of manifestation. They are marked by tension or relaxation, degree of urgency, and their high or low level. But class struggle would never end at any stage. We must at all times keep a sober head, wage struggles in various forms and insure that the socialist cause will continuously head from victory to victory.

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4TH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Press Communique of the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

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january 17, 1975

the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china was formally held in peking from january 13 to 17, 1975.

the agenda of the session was: 1. the revision of the constitution; 2. the report on the work of the government; and 3. the election and appointment of the leading personnel of the state.

the congress was held in the great hall of the people. on the rostrum was a huge portrait of our great leader chairman mao tsetung, with bright red flags on either side. the congress elected a presidium composed of 218 deputies. chu teh, tung pi-wu, soong ching ling, kang sheng, liu po-cheng, wu teh, wei kuo-ching, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen and yao lien-wei were permanent chairmen of the presidium. wu teh was secretary-general.

seated in front on the rostrum were also: chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua and ni chih-fu.

chairman chu teh declared the congress open. this was greeted by the deputies with enthusiastic applause. the band played the national anthem.

comrade chang chun-chiao made "the report on the revision of the constitution" on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china. premier chou en-lai made "the report on the work of the government" on behalf of the state council.

starting from january 14, the deputies earnestly discussed "the draft revised text of the constitution

of the people's republic of china" and the two above-mentioned reports, which were submitted to the congress for its deliberation by the second plenary session of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china.

in the course of preparing for the convocation of the fourth national people's congress, a total of 2,885 deputies were elected from all parts of the country after extensive democratic consultations and repeated discussions. altogether, 2,864 deputies attended the congress. there were deputies from among industrial workers, peasants, other working people, the people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, patriotic personages and returned overseas chinese. worker, peasant and soldier deputies accounted for 72 per cent of the total. over 22 per cent of the deputies were women. there were deputies from our 54 minority nationalities. among the deputies present at the congress were 12 compatriots of taiwan province origin. many deputies are outstanding people who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the composition of the fourth national people's congress fully demonstrates the great unity of the people of all our nationalities which is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, and which includes patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, patriotic overseas chinese and our compatriots in hongkong and macao; this reflects the flourishing vigour of our great socialist motherland.

before the formal opening of the congress, preliminary meetings were held from january 5 to 11, when the deputies discussed the main documents for the congress and other preparatory work.

the congress was held at a time when the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country had registered brilliant achievements, when in particular the great proletarian cultural revolution had won great victories and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius had scored big successes and when the situation both at home and abroad was excellent. from beginning to end the congress was permeated with an atmosphere of jubilation, unity, vigour and militancy. it was a congress of unity, a congress of victory.

on january 17, the deputies unanimously adopted the revised "constitution of the people's republic of china" and "the report on the revision of the constitution"

by comrade chang chun-chiao, unanimously adopted the resolution on the report on the work of the government and approved "the report on the work of the government" by premier chou en-lai. the deputies celebrated the accomplishment of these glorious and historic tasks with prolonged applause.

on the basis of the lists of nominees put forward by the second plenary session of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china, the congress after serious discussion elected by secret ballot the chairman, vice-chairmen and other members of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress, and appointed the premier, vice-premiers, ministers, and ministers heading the commissions of the state council.

when the results of the election and the lists of appointment were announced, the hall once again resounded with prolonged and warm applause.

the deputies joyfully said that this congress had adopted a new fundamental charter for the people's republic of china, set magnificent tasks for our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction in the days to come, and elected and appointed new leading personnel of the state, and that all this fully reflected the common aspiration of the people of all our nationalities to carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, and would greatly enhance their enthusiasm for socialist revolution, speed up socialist construction, and would exert tremendous influence on the history of our country.

the congress called on the people of all our nationalities, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, to unite still more closely, adhere to the party's basic line, earnestly implement and courageously defend the new constitution, endeavour to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the congress, carry forward the excellent situation, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive for new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the congress pointed out that the people of our country should continue to broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao assiduously, build up a vast marxist

theoretical force and make sure that marxism occupies all spheres of the superstructure. under the centralized leadership of the party, we should strengthen the building of revolutionary committees at all levels. we should implemant the principle of (boldface begins) grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends); build the country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift; strive to fulfil the national economic plans ahead of schedule and turn china into a powerful modern socialist country.

the congress pointed out that the present international situation, which is characterized by great disorder under heaven, continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people. all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, is becoming more and more intense. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. the people of all countries must get prepared against a world war. the congress stressed that we should continue to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs; uphold proletarian internationalism; strengthen our unity with the socialist countries and the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world; ally ourselves with all the forces that can be allied with; resolutely support the third world in their struggle to win or safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop national economy; and support the countries and people of the second world in their struggle against superpower control, threats and bullying. the congress called on the people of the whole country and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army to firmly implement chairman mao's principle (boldface begins) dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony (boldface ends), strengthen preparedness against war, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares intrude. we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

people of all our nationalities, unite and march ahead triumphantly along the road indicated by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

List of Members of Presidium and Secretary-General of First Session of Fourth National People's Congress of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

the presidium:
(218 members. their names are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

ting sheng, yu hui-yung, chienbi, ma tien-shui, ma cheng-shou, ma ning, ma hui-min (f.), wang ta-jen, wang feng-en, wang liu-sheng, wang pi-cheng, wang yun-sheng, wang ke-chiang, wang hung-wen, wang wei-chien (f.), wang ching-mei (f.), wang kan-chang, wang huai-hsiang, wang chen, teng hsiao-ping, teng chao-hsiang, teng chu-min, teng ying-chao (f.), wei kuo-ching, musa ismail, yu tai-chung, pei shih-chang, niu hsueh-chih, niu chien-yi, mao yuan-hsin, oyuntsetseg (f.), ulanfu, fang yi, pasang (f.), yeh chien-ying, tien fu-ta, shih liang (f.), pai ju-ping, bardi hasan, kuang chien-lien (f.), feng yu-lan, pi ting-chun, lu yu-lan (f.), lu mei-ying (f.), liu ta-nien, liu ta-chieh, liu tzu-hou, liu wen-hui, liu ching-tang, liu kuang-tao, liu hsing-yuan, liu sheng, liu po-cheng, liu chien-hsun, liu fei, chiang ching (f.), chiang wei-ching, chu yung-chia, chu kuang-ya, chu yun-shan, chu teh, chiao kuan-hua, chiao hsiao-kuang, wu chan, jen jung, hsu shih-yu, hsu teh-heng, hua kuo-feng, hua lo-keng, chuang tse-tung, chuang hsi-chuan, tang yi-chieh, sun yu-kuo, sun yen-kun, sun hung-chih (f.), yen chi-tzu, suhe, su chen-hua, tu chiung-shu (f.), yang mu-lan (f.), yang li-ju, yang kuang, yang po-lan (f.), yang jung-kuo, yang yung, yang teh-chih, hsiao ching-kuang, wu yu-ying (f.), wu yu-hsun, wu kuei-hsien (f.), wu teh, wu yao-tsung, ho sheng-hsiang, yu chiu-li, tsou ching-jung (f.), hsin chih-ying (f.), sha chien-li, samatkan (f.), shen yen-ping, sung chang-keng, soong ching ling (f.), sung pei-chang, chen yun, chen yung-kuei, chen yung-hsiang, chen hsien-jui, chen yi-sung, chen wang-tao, chen shu-ching (f.), chen hsi-lien, li ta-chang, li ching-chuan, li shih-ying, li shih-jung, li ta, li kuang-ching, li chih-min, li hsien-nien, li li (f.), li shun-ta, li su-wen (f.), li chiang, li jui-shan, li teh-sheng, chang feng-ling (f.), chang ping-hua, chang tsung-hsun, chang chun-chiao, chang tieh-sheng, chang yueh-nan (f.), chang ting-cheng, chang fu-tsai, ngapo ngawang-jigme, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih (f.), lin li-yun (f.),

lin yueh-chuan, lin yao-hua, gojimugu, lo shu-chang (f.), pebala gelieh-namje, chi fang, chin hsiu-ching, chin tsu-min, chou hsing, chou shu-tao, chou chien-jen, chou en-lai, hsien heng-han, chu ching-hua, meng chi-mao, chao pu-chu, chao hsin-chu, chao tzu-yang, jung yi-jen, hu tzu-ang, hu ching-pi (f.), hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, hou chun (f.), fei yi-ming, yao wen-yuan, yao lien-wei, chin chi-wei, yuan shui-pai, nieh jung-chen, chin kuei-hsiang (f.), chien hsueh-sen, ni chih-fu, hsu ting-tse, hsu hsiang-chien, hsu chih-hsiang, hsu ching-hsiu (f.), hsu ching-chou, kuo kung-chu, kuo mo-jo, tsao yi-ou (f.), chi yu-chen (f.), chang wei-hua, tsui hai-lung, kang sheng, kang chien-min, liang pi-yeh, liang hsiang-sheng, peng chung, tung shuang-chin (f.), tung pi-wu, tung chia-keng, tung chi-wu, chiang hsi-ming, han hsien-chu, chin ying-chi, su yu, fu yu-fang (f.), tung ti-chou, lu jui-lin, tseng shao-shan, tseng ssu-yu, hsieh ping-hsin (f.), hsieh shuan-kuei, hsieh ching-yi (f.), jui pan, lan jung-ying (f.), lan sheng-hua (f.), lu hsi-chieh, hsiao wen-yen (f.), hsieh hsueh-kung, tsai chang (f.), liao chih-kao, liao cheng-chih, saifudin, tan yu-pao, tan chi-lung, tan chen-lin, fan teh-ling, pan kuang-sheng, hsueh ching-chuan, hsueh hsi-mei (f.).

the secretary-general: wu teh.

主 席 团（共二百一十八名，按姓氏笔划为序）

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王淮湘　王 震　邓小平　邓兆祥　邓初民　邓颖超（女）　韦国清　木沙·司马义
尤太忠　贝时璋　牛学智　牛乾一　毛远新　乌云其其格（女）　乌兰夫　方 毅　巴 桑（女）
叶剑英　田富达　史 良（女）　白如冰　白迪·海山　邝健廉（女）　冯友兰
皮定均　吕玉兰（女）　吕美英（女）　刘大年　刘大杰　刘子厚　刘文辉　刘庆棠
刘光涛　刘兴元　刘 声　刘伯承　刘建勋　刘 斐　江 青（女）　江渭清　朱永嘉
朱光亚　朱蕴山　朱 德　乔冠华　乔晓光　伍 禅　任 荣　许世友　许德珩　华国锋
华罗庚　庄则栋　庄希泉　汤一介　孙玉国　孙衍坤　孙鸿志（女）　严济慈　苏 和
苏振华　杜琼书（女）　杨木兰（女）　杨立如　杨 光　杨坡兰（女）　杨荣国
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何生祥　余秋里　邹清蓉（女）　辛志英（女）　沙千里　沙马力汗（女）　沈雁冰
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胡厥文　胡愈之　侯　隽（女）　费孝民　姚文元　姚连蔚　秦基伟　袁水拍　聂荣臻
贾桂香（女）　钱学森　倪志福　徐廷泽　徐向前　徐致祥　徐清秀（女）　徐静洲
郭公举　郭沫若　曹轶欧（女）　戚玉珍（女）　常维华　崔海龙　康　生　康健民
梁必业　梁祥胜　彭　冲　董双琴（女）　董必武　董加耕　董其武　蒋锡明　韩先楚
覃应机　粟　裕　傅玉芳（女）　童第周　鲁瑞林　曾绍山　曾思玉　谢冰心（女）
谢拴贵　谢静宜（女）　瑞　板　蓝荣英（女）　蓝盛花（女）　路希杰　薛文艳（女）
解学恭　蔡　畅（女）　廖志高　廖承志　赛福鼎　谭余保　谭启龙　谭震林　樊德玲
潘广生　薛清泉　薛喜梅（女）

秘书长

吴　德

Proclamation of National People's Congress of People's Republic of China on Election of Chairman, Vice Chairmen and Other Members of Standing Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

it is hereby proclaimed that the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china elected on january 17, 1975 the chairman, vice-chairmen and other members of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress:

chairman: chu teh.

vice-chairmen: tung pi-wu, soong ching ling (f.), kang sheng, liu po-cheng, wu teh, wei kuo-ching, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang (f.), ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen (f.), yao lien-wei.

members:

(the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

chienbi, ma cheng-chieh, ma chun-ku, ma hsueh-li, ma heng-chang, wang shih-tai, wang shih-hui, wang kuan-lan, wang ke-chiang, wang hsiu-chen (f.), wang tso-shan, wang yeh-chiu, wang mao-chuan, wang kan-chang, wang ching-sheng, wang tao-yi, wang yao-hua (f.), teng chu-min, teng ying-chao (f.), ou tang-liang (f.), pei shih-chang, niu fa-ho, mao ti-chiu, pasang (f.), kan tsu-chang, lungmei (f.), shih liang (f.), pai shou-yi, bardi hasan, pak chun za (f.), lu yu-lan (f.), lu cheng-tsao, lu mei-ying (f.), liu ta-nien, liu wen-hui, liu fei, chiang li-yin, chu ke-chia, chu liang-tsai, chu yun-shan, wu hsiu-chuan, hsu tsun-kuei, hua lo-keng, chuang hsi-chuan, sun yu-kuo, yen chi-tzu, keyum matniyaz, yang tung-chun, yang po-lan (f.), yang pei-lien (f.), yang jung-kuo, hsiao ching-kuang, wu tsung-shu, wu yu-ying (f.), wu hsien-feng, wu yu-hsun, wu leng-hsi, wu cheng-ching, wu teh-feng, wu yao-tsung, sha chien-li, samalkan (f.), chen yu-niang (f.), chen tzu-sheng, chen ah-ta, chen chi-han, chen yi-sung, chen wang-tao, chen shu-ching (f.),

li feng-lan (f.), li shih-jung, li ching-lin, li yen-lu, li chin-jung, li shun-ta, li chu-kuei, chang wen-yu, chang shih-chung, chang ta-chih, chang yen-cheng, chang kuo-ching (f.), chang hung-chih, chang kuei-chen (f.), chang tieh-sheng, chang fu-tsai, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih (f.), lin li-yun (f.), yen shuai, lo shu-chang (f.), chi fang, chin hsiu-ching, chin tsu-min, chou shih-chao, chou shu-tao, chou hsi-lin, chou hui-fen (f.), paojihletai (f.), chao chung-yao, chao chun-chen (f.), jung yi-jen, hu tzu-ang, hu sheng, hu yu-chih, hou chun (f.), yu ai-feng (f.), yao shih-chang, chin kuei-hsiang (f.), hsia chu-hua (f.), yin cheng-chung, kuo hung-chieh, kuo ying-fu, tang ke-pi (f.), tang chi-shan, hao liang, chu hui-fen (f.), tao chih-yueh, chi peng-fei, huang tso-chin, tsao yi-ou (f.), tsui hai-lung, kang ke-ching (f.), liang pi-yeh, liang chi-chuan, peng shao-hui, tung tien-chen, tung chia-keng, tung chi-wu, su yu, fu yu-fang (f.), fu chiu-tao, tung ti-chou, tseng sheng, tseng chih (f.), hsieh ching-yi (f.), tsoji (f.), hsieh li-fu, tsai shu-mei (f.), liao cheng-chih, fan teh-ling, hsueh ching-chuan, hsueh hsi-mei (f.), wei ping-kuei.

presidium of the first session of the
fourth national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

january 17, 1975
peking

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朱 德

副 委 员 长

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聂荣臻 陈 云 谭震林 李井泉 张鼎丞 蔡 畅（女） 乌兰夫 阿沛·阿旺晋美
周建人 许德珩 胡厥文 李素文（女） 姚连蹊

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王秀珍（女） 王作山 王冶秋 王茂全 王淦昌 王景升 王道义 王耀花（女）
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张福财　武新宇　茅以升　林巧稚（女）　林丽韫（女）　岩　帅　罗叔章（女）　季　方
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赵俊祯（女）　荣毅仁　胡子昂　胡　绳　胡愈之　侯　隽（女）　俞调梅（女）
姚士昌　晋桂香（女）　夏菊花（女）　殷诚忠　郭宏杰　郭映福　唐克碧（女）
唐岐山　浩　亮　诸惠芬（女）　陶峙岳　姬鹏飞　黄作勤　曹轶欧（女）　崔海龙
康克清（女）　梁必业　梁吉泉　彭绍辉　董天祯　董加耕　董其武　粟　裕
傅玉芳（女）　傅秋涛　童第周　曾　生　曾　志（女）　谢静宜（女）
锺　其（女）　解力夫　蔡树梅（女）　廖承志　樊德玲　薛清泉　薛喜梅（女）　魏秉奎

Proclamation of National People's Congress of People's Republic of China on Appointment of Premier, Vice Premiers, Ministers, Etc. of State Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

it is hereby proclaimed that on january 17, 1975, the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china appointed, on the proposal of the central committee of the communist party of china, the premier, vice-premiers, ministers, and ministers heading commissions of the state council of the people's republic of china as follows:

premier: chou en-lai.

vice-premiers: teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien (f.), wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien.

minister of foreign affairs: chiao kuan-hua,
minister of national defence: yeh chien-ying,
minister in charge of the state planning commission: yu chiu-li,
minister in charge of the state capital construction commission: ku mu,
minister of public security: hua kuo-feng,
minister of foreign trade: li chiang,
minister of economic relations with foreign countries: fang yi,
minister of agriculture and forestry: sha feng,
minister of metallurgical industry: chen shao-kun,
minister of the first ministry of machine-building: li shui-ching,
minister of the second ministry of machine-building: liu hsi-yao,
minister of the third ministry of machine-building: li chi-tai,
minister of the fourth ministry of machine-building: wang cheng,
minister of the fifth ministry of machine-building: li cheng-fang,
minister of the sixth ministry of machine-building: pien chiang,
minister of the seventh ministry of machine-building: wang yang,
minister of coal industry: hsu chin-chiang,
minister of petroleum and chemical industries: kang shih-en,

minister of water conservancy and power:
chien cheng-ying (f.),
minister of light industry: chien chih-kuang,
minister of railways: wan li,
minister of communications: yeh fei,
minister of posts and telecommunications:
chung fu-hsiang,
minister of finance: chang ching-fu,
minister of commerce: fan tzu-yu,
minister of culture: yu hui-yung,
minister of education: chou jung-hsin,
minister of public health: liu hsiang-ping (f.), and
minister in charge of the physical culture and sports
commission: chuang tse-tung.

presidium of the first session of the
fourth national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

January 17, 1975
peking

总　　理	周恩来
副 总 理	邓小平
副 总 理	张春桥
副 总 理	李先念
副 总 理	陈锡联
副 总 理	纪登奎
副 总 理	华国锋
副 总 理	陈永贵
副 总 理	吴桂贤（女）
副 总 理	王　震
副 总 理	余秋里
副 总 理	谷　牧
副 总 理	孙　健

外交部部长	乔冠华
国防部部长	叶剑英
国家计划委员会主任	余秋里
国家基本建设委员会主任	谷　牧
公安部部长	华国锋
对外贸易部部长	李　强
对外经济联络部部长	方　毅

农林部部长	沙　风
冶金工业部部长	陈绍昆
第一机械工业部部长	李水清
第二机械工业部部长	刘西尧
第三机械工业部部长	李聚奎
第四机械工业部部长	王　诤
第五机械工业部部长	李成芳
第六机械工业部部长	边　疆
第七机械工业部部长	汪　洋
煤炭工业部部长	徐今强
石油化学工业部部长	康世恩
水利电力部部长	钱正英（女）
轻工业部部长	魏之光
铁道部部长	万　里
交通部部长	叶　飞
邮电部部长	钟夫翔
财政部部长	张劲夫
商业部部长	范子瑜
文化部部长	于会泳
教育部部长	周荣鑫
卫生部部长	刘湘屏（女）
体育运动委员会主任	庄则栋

Proclamation of National People's Congress of People's Republic of China on Adoption of Constitution of PRC*

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

"the draft revised text of the constitution of the people's republic of china", which the central committee of the communist party of china submitted to the first session of the fourth national people's congress for its deliberation, was unanimously adopted by the congress on january 17, 1975. the new "constitution of the people's republic of china" is hereby promulgated.

presidium of the first session of the
fourth national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

january 17, 1975
peking

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* For text of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and Chang Ch'un-ch'iao's Report on Revision of the Constitution, see CB 1024. - SPRCP Ed.

Resolution of the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on the Report on the Work of the Government*

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

(adopted on january 17, 1975)

the first session of the fourth national people's congress approves "the report on the work of the government" made by premier chou en-lai to the congress on behalf of the state council. the congress holds that, under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current nation-wide movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the state council has, since the third national people's congress, achieved tremendous successes in all aspects of internal and external work. the deputies attending the session are convinced that we can certainly build china into a powerful modern socialist country in another twenty years and more before the end of the century.

* For text of Premier Chou En-lai's Report on Work of Government see CB 1024. - SPRCP Ed.

Standing Committee of Fourth National People's Congress Appoints Supreme People's Court President and NPC Standing Committee Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress held its first session this afternoon. chairman chu teh presided over the meeting.

the session appointed chiang hua president of the supreme people's court and chi peng-fei secretary-general of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress.

Peking Press Review

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

the "people's daily" and other peking papers today give frontpage prominence to a large picture of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

to the right of the picture are the following quotations from chairman mao: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything"; "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause"; "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school"; and "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war".

all peking papers devote the lower part of the front page to the press communique of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china under a red headline.

alongside the names of all peking papers are two slogans printed in red: "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" and "march victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation"

the papers publish on their second and third pages the list of the members of the presidium and the secretary-general of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the list of the chairman, vice-chairmen and other members of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress and the list of the premier, vice-premiers, ministers, and ministers heading commissions, of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the peking papers feature two large photos on the third page showing the rostrum and the meeting hall of the first session of the fourth national people's congress.

ROAD BUILDING

China Builds More Motor Roads in 1974

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

nine trunk highways were completed and opened to traffic in china last year along with upwards of 10,000 kilometres of short-distance motor roads linking rural counties and people's communes.

this made another 1,200 communes in hilly areas accessible to motor vehicles and contributed to a fresh increase in both the volume of goods and the number of passengers transported by motor vehicles in 1974 over the previous year.

the nine new trunk highways cross high mountains in border regions, desert areas and forests. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "defy difficulties and work hard to build the highway in order to help our fraternal nationalities", chinese road builders overcame the capricious weather, difficult terrain and a host of other problems in the course of the construction. it was in this manner that the last section of the yunnan-tibet highway was completed and commissioned last year.

inter-county and -commune roads were built by various localities self-reliantly in order to boost agricultural development and promote farm mechanization and local industries.

huihsien county in honan province is locked in the fold of the taihang mountains intertwined with deep and narrow gullies. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the local people mounted a vigorous campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture. they relied on their own efforts and worked hard to throw motor roads across the breadth and width of the county while reclaiming mountain slopes and controlling waterways. by 1973, motorways linked up all the communes and over 90 per cent of the production brigades in the county. last year 35 more kilometres of roads were added to the county's transport system. the eight production brigades which are not yet reached by motor vehicles are at presest undertaking road construction.

the chienyang administrative region lies in a place where hunan and kweichow provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region meet. steep mountains, one higher than another, made road building extremely difficult. after liberation and especially after the

start of the cultural revolution, the people, led by the local party organizations, made gigantic efforts to construct roads by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes. 4,000 kilometres of roads now connect the towns and the countryside in the vast mountainous region. this stimulates the urban and rural economy as large quantities of local farm and side-line produce flow over the roads to the outside and much-needed industrial goods are brought in.

new advances were made in improving the existing motor roads. more than 13,000 kilometres of roads were paved with asphalt or residual oil last year, outstripping the annual plan. by the end of 1974, china's total mileage of asphalt and residual oil surfaced roads was more than 10 times the figure for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the road maintenance workers, with the help of rural commune members along the roads, straightened and broadened many roads or reduced their gradient. kansu province in northwest china improved more than 1,000 kilometres of roads in this fashion last year.

SPARETIME INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE FOR WORKERS

Shanghai Workers' Sparetime Industrial College

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 18, 1975)

shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, has a spare-time industrial college where all the students are workers with at least six years of work experience. some of them had worked more than 20 years before they came to the college.

the students continue to work in their factories, but they are allowed to spend three full days every week in the college in addition to two evenings.

during their two years of study, the students get full pay and enjoy free medical care and other benefits like the other workers. tuition, textbooks and teaching materials are all free of charge.

the college is financed by the state. in the past few years, it has added many new buildings with a total floor space of more than 10,000 square metres and a great deal of teaching equipment to cope with the increasing number of students.

to enable the working class to play its leading role in the socialist revolution and construction fully, the communist party and people's government have always attached great importance to raising the political, scientific and technical levels of the workers, providing them with every possible opportunity to study.

a complete network of spare-time educational establishments ranging from primary school to college have been set up in shanghai by industrial, transport, financial and commercial departments. there are also more than 170 full-time workers' colleges. some 2,000 organizations in the city have run short-term technical training classes. altogether over 800,000 students are enrolled.

the shanghai spare-time industrial college started in 1960, with a branch in each of the city's ten districts. it now has 2,500 students, teachers and staff members.

many technicians and engineers have been trained by the college in the past ten years and more. some of them have been appointed to leading technical posts, others have distinguished themselves in technical innovations. some have become college teachers.

wu kuang-hsing, a veteran worker of the shanghai refractory materials plant, entered the college in 1972. earlier, he and his workmates had put forward a proposal to streamline brickmaking so as to raise efficiency. however, they were confronted with many difficult technical problems.

in the college, he diligently studied mechanical and electrical engineering and other theories while continuing to work on the idea with his workmates. finally they succeeded in designing a brick press. the whole process from feeding to sending out bricks is automated. the device is now on display at the city's technical innovations exhibition hall.

the college has a dozen and more specialities, all set up according to the needs of local factories. as the use of electronics is gaining popularity in shanghai in recent years, it set up the specialities teaching electronics, programme control, electrical automation and laser to help more workers learn the technique. there are also short-term training courses for draftmen and foundrymen.

teachers and students often go to factories to help sum up workers' experience and technical innovations and incorporate the results into the teaching material. among the 26 topics of teaching material they compiled last year are "digital controlled lathe" and "designing for metal cutting machine tools".

since their study is closely related to their work, the students can apply what they have learned in class directly to production. under the guidance of their teachers, they made over 40 innovations last year.

fan tien-ho, a student of the programme control speciality, acquired enough knowledge in one year for him to carry out some technical innovation in his factory. in a few months, he and his fellow workers turned the factory's 70 hand-operated flat knitting machines into automatic ones.

the college often invites experienced workers and technicians to work as guest teachers. students who have a good grasp of certain subjects are also asked to give lectures.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN GRAIN & VEGETABLES

Shenyang Achieves Self-Sufficiency in Grain and Vegetables

(NCNA-English Shengyang, Jan. 18, 1975)

the northeast china heavy industry centre of shenyang has achieved self-sufficiency in grain and vegetables after several years of hard work. the city's non-agricultural population accounts for 60 per cent of the total. its year-round requirements for these foodstuffs are all met by the suburban communes.

shenyang has a population of 4.4 million. in 1974, its grain output reached a new level on top of the consecutive good harvests in the previous 12 years and showed a 14 per cent increase over 1973. the per unit yield was more than double that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the vegetable harvest was also good, providing a daily per capita average of over half a kilogramme.

shenyang is among the big and medium cities in china which have become entirely or basically self-sufficient in grain and vegetables due to the development of farming in their suburbs.

pre-liberation shenyang had a much smaller population, but it had to depend on other places for most of the

grain and vegetable supplies. since liberation, it has expanded suburban farm production while building up industry.

a leading cadre in charge of farming in shenyang pointed out: "the state can certainly provide an industrial city like ours with adequate grain and vegetables. but to carry out better the policy of 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people,' we have developed suburban farming by self-reliance. this has enabled our city to get more local farm and side-line produce and economized the use of the nation's transport facilities. moreover, it helps to accelerate socialist construction in the countryside, enhance the integration of town and country and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance." the shenyang municipal party committee makes agricultural development an important part of the city's economic programme and assigns one of its secretaries to take charge of it.

in the past few years, the shenyang municipal party committee has educated the local people on mutual help between town and country and on the worker-peasant alliance, and has sponsored discussions among people of all walks of life on the question: "what should we do for agriculture?" plans and measures to help agriculture were worked out.

under the arrangement of the municipal party committee, more than 500 factories established connections with 106 communes on the city's outskirts to help them in farm mechanization.

in the past four years, the city's industrial departments have trained more than 10,000 technicians in farm mechanization for suburban communes. they also helped counties, communes and production brigades build a total of over 1,400 small chemical fertilizer plants, farm machinery repair shops, grain processing shops, etc. tractor-ploughed farmland accounts for over 70 per cent of the total on the outskirts. irrigation and drainage, threshing and grain and fodder processing are basically mechanized or semi-mechanized.

during busy seasons, tens of thousands of workers, students, office cadres and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army go to the countryside to take part in farm work.

communs peasants on shenyang's outskirts have improved agricultural production in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. situated in the lower reaches of the liaoho river, the suburban farmland is low-lying and susceptible to flood and water-logging. braving severe winter cold, the local people concentrated their efforts on building water conservancy projects

and improving farmland. they erected dykes, put up drainage stations, improved over 233,000 hectares of low-lying land and thus gained much strength to combat natural adversities.

commune members specializing in vegetable growing conquered the difficulties caused by a short frost-free period of 150 days to produce more fresh vegetables. to this end, they built hothouses with a total space of several hundred thousand square metres, nylon sheds and glass-roofed houses totalling 1,600,000 square metres, and dug permanent cellars for storing vegetables. the per-hectare yield of vegetables has risen to 75 tons. the people of shenyang get a dozen kinds of fresh vegetables even in severe winter, including cucumbers and chive.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Send Message of Condolence on Death of Vice Premier Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, have sent a letter to tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of vice-premier li fu-chun.

the letter reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency li fu-chun, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

at a time when the people's republic of china is deeply grieved at the great loss of a fine member of the chinese communist party and one of its veteran revolutionary fighters, allow us, in the name of the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and in our own name, to share in this sorrowful event, and to extend our most profound condolences to your excellencies, to the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china, the chinese people and the family of the lamentable deceased.

with high consideration.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit to Cameroon

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jan. 17, 1975)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china left here by air for the congo this evening after a three-week friendly visit to cameroon.

cameroonian minister of youth and sports felix tonye was among those present at the airport to see the troupe off. chinese ambassador wei pao-shan was also present.

during its stay in cameroon, the chinese troupe had a sightseeing tour of douala, capital of the coastal province and yaounde, capital of cameroon. wherever it went, it was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the cameroonian government and people.

the troupe presented ten performances in cameroon to the warm praise of the audience totalling 60,000.

on january 13, minister felix tonye received here troupe leader shen chien, deputy leader tang yun-wu, and all artistes of the troupe.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here today with the second friendship visiting group of the japanese society honouring the late kenzo matsumura with kosaku morimatsu as its leader, chubei kita as its deputy leader and hiroshi nishio as its secretary-general.

present on the occasion were chang yu, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and others.

the group arrived in peking on january 15.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Holds New Year Party

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 18, 1975)

the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) yesterday held a new year party to celebrate the constantly developing friendly relations between japan and china.

among the over 200 japanese personages present were: munenori akagi, kozo sasaki, saburo hirano, kokichi nakada, kazutsura kawase, okizo akatsu, seimin miyazaki, norio shirato, masao shimizu, tokumatsu sakamoto, chojuro kawarazaki, yoko matsuoka, shigeru fujita and shizuma kai.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and representatives of the tokyo association of chinese residents also attended the party.

addressing the party, chairman of the association hisao kuroda said that contacts between the japanese and chinese people have increased swiftly since the normalization of the relations between the two countries.

he expressed the hope that a japan-china peace and friendship treaty which would be of great significance would be concluded this year and called for joint efforts towards this end. he declared that a national campaign would be initiated in japan to accelerate the conclusion of the treaty and develop the japan-china friendship movement.

he pointed out that the two superpowers are still occupying japanese territory, limiting japan's sovereignty and bullying her. to win liberation, the japanese people must unite with the people of the third world countries in the common struggle.

chen chu in his speech praised the new developments in the china-japan friendship movement in the past year. he said that 1975 is a year of great importance to china-japan relations. to conclude a china-japan peace and friendship treaty in line with the spirit, principles and stipulations of the china-japan joint statement is the common aspiration of the people of the two countries.

the peaceful and friendly relations between china and japan will surely be consolidated and developed and the desire of the people of the two countries to maintain that friendship from generation to generation will come true, if the governments and the people of the two countries continue to make efforts, chen chu stressed.

the party was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here this morning with sakonshiro inamura, vice-secretary-general of the liberal democratic party, chairman of the fibre policy committee of the party and member of the house of representatives, and his secretary shigeo kitamura.

chang yu, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, was present on the occasion.

sakonshiro inamura left here for home this afternoon.

Chinese Women's Delegation Visits Kansai District

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 19, 1975)

the chinese women's delegation paid a friendly visit to kansai district, japan, from january 16 to 18.

during its stay in osaka, the delegation was warmly welcomed by the osaka branch of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the osaka welcome committee composed of 38 women organizations. at a welcome meeting held by the osaka committee and attended by several hundred people, the hosts and guests chatted about their friendship. they unanimously expressed their determination to work for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty and for the further strengthening of friendship between the people and women of the two countries.

the delegation visited factories and schools.

on january 18 the delegation visited hyogo prefecture and kobe city. at the welcome meeting in hyogo, pasang, leader, and ni chin-lan, member, of the delegation gave lectures on the chinese women's struggle for emancipation, the revolution in education and other questions to the warm welcome of more than 600 people.

CHINA AND KOREA

Message of Condolence from Comrades Kim Il Sung, Kim Il

(KCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, and comrade kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, sent a message of condolences yesterday to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china on the passing away of comrade li fu-chun.

the message of condolences reads:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee communist party of china

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council people's republic of china

peking

upon hearing the sad news that comrade li fu-chun, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, passed away after a long illness, we express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the bereaved family of the deceased.

kim il sung,
general secretary of the central committee workers' party of korea

kim il,
premier of the administration council democratic people's republic of korea

pyongyang, january 18, 1975

Korean Party and State Leaders Greet Successful Holding of First Session of Fourth National People's Congress of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the state of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade kim il, premier of the d.p.r.k. administration council, sent a message today to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the election of comrade chu teh as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and the appointment of comrade chou en-lai as premier of the state council. the message reads:

on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the election of comrade chu teh at the session as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the appointment of comrade chou en-lai as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people, and in our own name, extend our warmest congratulations to you, and through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and state council of the people's republic of china, and the fraternal chinese people.

the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china demonstrates the brilliant victories achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the chinese people's great leader, comrade mao tsetung, and in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius; it demonstrates the solid unity of the whole party, the whole army and the entire people. it is an important, historic event in the political life of the chinese people.

at present, the fraternal chinese people, encouraged by the success of the first session of the fourth national people's congress, are engaged with still greater

enthusiasm in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the korean people have always rejoiced as their own at the tremendous achievements made by the chinese people in revolutionary struggle and in the cause of construction.

we are convinced that in the days to come the militant friendship and unity and the fraternal relations of cooperation, based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of korea and china will surely be further strengthened and further develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. we would like to take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the fraternal chinese people new achievements in the struggle to build the people's republic of china into a prosperous and flourishing country.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(HCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of pakistan, today sent a message of condolences to premier chou en-lai, expressing deep sense of grief on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"i wish to convey to your excellency our deep sense of grief on the passing of his excellency li fu-chun, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

"i should be grateful if your excellency would kindly extend our heart-felt sympathies and solicitude to the bereaved family."

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Vice President Sends Message of Condolences on Death of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

sorie ibrahim koroma, vice-president and prime minister of the republic of sierra leone yesterday sent a message of condolences to premier chou en-lai, expressing the deepest sympathy on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"i was deeply distressed to learn of the death of vice-premier li fu-chun. vice-premier li fu-chun was in the vanguard of the movement which led to the success of the revolution in 1949. china's socialist economy owes to his ideas and to his contribution in the early years of the revolution. on behalf of president stevens as well as on my own, and on behalf of the government and people of the republic of sierra leone i wish to convey to you and the people of the people's republic of china my deepest sympathy."

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Sino-Swedish Maritime Transport Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

an agreement on maritime transport between china and sweden was officially signed here today. chinese vice-minister yu mei of communications and ambassador of the kingdom of sweden to china kaj bjork signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Oil Delegation Concludes Visit to Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jan. 17, 1975)

the chinese oil delegation headed by tang ke left port of spain for home today after a friendly visit to trinidad and tobago, according to a report from port of spain.

trinidad and tobago prime minister eric williams gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on january 11.

during its stay in trinidad and tobago, the delegation was received and feted by francis prevatt, acting prime minister and minister of petroleum and mines, and errol mahabir, minister of industry and commerce.

the delegation had friendly discussions with high officials and oil experts of the ministry of petroleum and mines. it visited the state-owned trinidad and tobago oil company limited and its oil refinery as well as other oil establishments in the country.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Sends Message of Condolences on Passing Away of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

al-hajji general idi amin, president of the republic of uganda, sent a message of condolences yesterday to premier chou en-lai expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"i have heard with profound sorrow news of the passing away of the vice prime minister of the people's republic of china, the late li fu-chun. the government and the entire people of uganda join me in conveying to your excellency and through you to the government and the entire people of the people's republic of china and more particularly to the members of his family, heartfelt condolences for this very irretrievable loss. those who knew mr. li fu-chun will remember him for his deep devotion to the service of his people and for international peace and understanding. may his soul rest in peace."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Leader Expresses Condolences on Passing Away of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"upon the death of vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china li fu-chun, please accept the expressions of my deep condolences.

VISIT TO EGYPT AND TANZANIA

"Kwangming Daily" Article: Exploitation of Local Pharmaceutical Resources

-- a friendly visit to Egypt and Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1975)

the "kwangming daily" recently carried an article entitled "exploitation of local pharmaceutical resources -- a friendly visit to egypt and tanzania", an account by the chinese medicinal plants study team of its tour in egypt and tanzania.

"our invitation to egypt and tanzania turned out to be a vivid education in internationalism," the article says.

"egypt, tanzania and china all belong to the third world, and share a long history of ruthless imperialist exploitation and oppression. the colonialist tentacles stretched not only to the political, economic and cultural fields of the third world countries, but also to those of health and medical services. at present, the peoples of egypt and tanzania are working to safeguard and exploit their local medicinal plants resources and develop the health and medical work," it continues.

"during our visit to the cid pharmaceutical company, doctor abdel m. shawky, vice-chairman of the company told us about the heroic deeds of the two company

workers who laid down their lives in the october middle east war against israeli aggressors in 1973. 'in the hard times of anti-israeli war, we came to know who our true friend are. new china, led by chairman mao tsetung, stood firmly by us, the arab people, strongly supported us on all sides. please convey our respects and best regards to chairman mao tsetung and the chinese people.' respectfully, we walked up to the monument to the late patriotic fighters. the team leader paid homage to the martyrs on behalf of the team. he said: 'justice is on the side of the arab people; a people who are united and dare to struggle against the enemy is invincible'. the people present were deeply moved. hands reached out on all sides to clasp ours.

"during the fifty days of our visit, we found friendship everywhere. from dar es salaam to the mountainous areas and outlying countryside, wherever we went we were greeted with smiling faces and outstretched hands. the greetings 'how are you' in chinese and 'friends' in swahili were heard on everyside. during our study tour, our tanzanian friends took us over hills and dales to collect specimens of medicinal herbs and to visit doctors of traditional medicine. we not only learned from our tanzanian friends how to use african herbal medicine but also witnessed their vigorous spirit of national construction, which made a deep impression on us. 'we must work hard to develop our country faster," our tanzanian friends said on many occasions.

"when we visited a traditional medicine cooperative unit, the 20 doctors there greeted us with national songs and dances. the unit leader presented us with a robe, symbolizing the dignity of the traditional doctors' profession and a herb collection kit which included an axe and a gourd. 'the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung sent you here to study and exchange experience with us. although we are far apart, we are as close as brothers,' he said.

"egypt and tanzania abound in traditional and herbal medicine resources. tanzanian minister of health sheikh ali hassan mwenyi regards his country as a 'natural medicine bank'. when receiving us, he said, 'since we have such an abundance of traditional and natural medicinal resources in our country, why should we spend foreign exchange to import medicine? in order to develop our national economy and meet the people's needs, we must open our natural medicine bank as quickly as possible.

"imperialism and colonialism covet the 'natural medicine bank' and have thrust their black hands into it.

chairman of the egyptian menthis chemical company dr. mohamed motaweh said indignantly, 'imperialism have always bought our medicinal raw materials at low prices and even take the by-products and waste materials produced in our factory. which they sell back to us at high prices after simple processing.'

"'we must exploit our natural medicinal resources through self-reliance' this reflects the common desire of egypt, tanzania and other third world countries. pharmacological colleges, pharmaceutical factories and medicinal plant farms in egypt have coordinated their research into curative plants and produced drugs to treat vitiligo, asthma, and chronic skin ulcers and to dilate coronary arteries. some of these drugs are also being exported. a traditional and herbal medicine research institute is under plan in tanzania. to make full use of medicinal herbs resources and promote the country's medical and health work, the tanzanian government recently sent traditional medicine study teams to carry out on-the-spot investigations. the teams have collected a great quantity of effective medicines and prescriptions to cure common and recurrent diseases.

"in the practice of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and nature, the third world people are increasingly aware of their immense might. at the end of the study tour, a tanzanian friend confidently said to us, 'so long as the third world people unite closely and support each other, we can not only open up our natural medicine bank, but also exploit and utilize all our valuable reserves and natural resources,' the article concludes.

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PEASANT WARS AND STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

The Peasant War at the End of Ch'in and the "Enlightened Rule of Emperors Wen and Ching"

by

Hung Kuang-szu (洪广思)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 18, 1975)

At the stage the development of feudal society was in the ascendant in China, there had appeared what history calls the period of "the enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching." In the past, backed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other revisionist chieftains, the "enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching" had all along been utilized to publicize the making of history by emperors, princes, generals and ministers and to advocate the "policy of making concessions." This revisionist fallacy must be thoroughly criticized, and the reversal of history must be reversed once again to restore historical truth.

The "Enlightened Rule of Emperors Wen and Ching" Is the "Enlightened Rule" of the Legalist Line

The evolution of great disorder in the world to great order in the world is a phenomenon of regularity in class struggle in history. In different historical periods, "great disorder in the world" is characterized by a different class content and plays a different historical role. The revolutionary struggle of the progressive classes gives impetus to the forward development of history, while the sabotage and subversion of the reactionary classes impede historical progress. The transformation of "disorder" into "order" under given conditions is the inevitable trend of historical development.

In the early part of Han, there was also "great disorder in the world," and the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration, between disunity and counter-disunity was very acute. The key to the ability of the period of Emperors Wen and Ching to evolve from "great disorder in the world" to the "time of peace and order" of the newly emerging landlord class lay in the heavy blows hit at the restoration forces of the slavery system by the peasant war at the end of Ch'in, thus paving the way to victory for carrying out the Legalist line in the early part of Han. To be sure, this was also due to the implementation of a correct line by Emperor Wen or Liu Heng and Emperor Ching or Liu Ch'i--the Legalist line carried out since Ch'in Shih Huang and Liu Pang--and the sharp struggle waged by them against the reactionary Confucianist line. The "enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching" was a relatively stable political situation secured through incessantly thwarting the sabotages of the restoration forces of the slave owner and the regional separatist forces.

The arch criminals responsible for disorder in the world at the beginning of Han were first the old aristocracy of the six states, next Han Hsin and other princes bearing surnames different from the imperial family, and afterward Prince Liu Pi of Wu and other regional princes bearing the surname of the imperial family. Liu Pang and Lü Chih had wiped out in succession these secessionist restoration forces such as the old aristocracy of the six states and the regional princes bearing surnames different from the imperial family. After Emperor Wen succeeded to the throne, there was a new development in the struggle between the central government of the Han Dynasty and the regional princes bearing the surname of the imperial family. At that time, the fiefs of some princes bearing the surname of the imperial family "spanned provinces and prefectures and contained dozens of cities." They "made up two-thirds of the empire." They had the rights to collect taxes and levies, to mint coins and to appoint and dismiss officials. After a long time of administration, the regional princes bearing the surname of the imperial family had accumulated considerable political and economic strength, and their ambition for separatism and hegemony showed a malignant inflation. They not only worked in collusion with the remnant forces of the slave owners and the leading slave owners engaged in industry and commerce, but also indiscriminately recruited reactionary Confucian scholars. The various principalities became the beds of the followers of Confucius and Mencius. Lu Hsün said: "Emperors Wen and Ching were also fond of the criminal law and the philosophy of Huang Ti and Lao Tzu, but among the feudal princes at that time, some were bent on retaining scholars of men of letters. The five princes of Ch'u, Wu, Liang, Huainan and Hochien were especially well known among them." ("Outline of the History of Literature of Han") At that time, the struggle between the Legalist line and the Confucianist line found main expression in the acute struggle between the central government of the Han Dynasty and the regional princes bearing the surname of the imperial family.

Emperors Wen and Ching were active promoters of the Legalist line. The "enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching" was secured not peacefully

but through a serious struggle against the regional separatist forces and the restoration forces of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline. Emperor Wen consistently advocated that "law is the right way of government," and Emperor Ching was also of the view that "laws and institutions are for banning violence and heresy." They resolutely stood for unification and were opposed to disunity. They resolutely stood for centralism and were opposed to regional separatism. They resolutely stood for the dictatorship of the landlord class and were opposed to the restoration of the slave-owning aristocracy. They had suppressed in succession a series of armed rebellions staged by regional princes bearing the surname of the imperial family. Emperor Wen first pacified the rebellions of Prince of Chipei and Prince of Huainan. He also adopted Legalist Chia I's proposal that called for "installing more feudal princes to thin down their strength." The various feudal principalities were divided into smaller ones so as to turn the strong into the weak, thus further dealing blows to the separatist forces carrying out the Confucianist line.

The pacification of the "rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u" by Emperor Ching was a decisive war fought between the central government of the Han Dynasty and the regional secessionist restoration forces. Prince Liu Pi of Wu was the greatest careerist and conspirator among the princes bearing the surname of the imperial family. When Emperor Ching decided to adopt the "plan to scale down the vassal states" put forward by the Legalist Ch'ao Ts'o, Prince Liu Pi of Wu kept in contact with the six princes of Ch'u, Chao, Chiaohsi, Chiaotung, Tzu-ch'uan and Chinan and worked in collusion with the slave owners of the Huns. Working in coordination with the reactionary Confucian scholar Yüan Yang, a hidden traitor who had wormed his way into the central government, he used the counter-revolutionary strategy of "purging undesirable elements from the side of the sovereign" to kill Ch'ao Ts'o and started an armed rebellion on a large scale. After Emperor Ching suppressed the rebellion of the seven princes including Liu Pi, he bent his mind on "scaling down the vassal states." He stipulated that "the feudal princes may not govern their states any more and their officials must be appointed by the Son of Heaven." This brought back the power of administration to the central government, thus greatly curtailing the independence of the principalities. It was precisely on this foundation that Emperor Wu or Liu Ch'e adopted the proposal of Chu-fu Yen and implemented the "order to extend benevolence." Hence, the regional separatist forces were dealt an even heavier blow, and the contradiction between the central government and the regional princes bearing the surnames of the imperialist family in the early part of Han was basically solved.

The Legalist line carried out by Emperors Wen and Ching was economically characterized by the importance attached to agricultural production, adherence to the policy of emphasizing farming and repressing commerce, the further consolidation of the feudal economic system based on the system of private ownership of the landlord class and the vigorous development of the feudal economy. Emperor Wen actively advocated taking agriculture as the foundation saying, "Agriculture is the great foundation of the empire." "The way to lead the people lies in farming." He encouraged farming and

weaving, carried out less construction work, reduced taxes and levies, and adopted the policy of "prizing grain" to deal blows to the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce who endeavored to undermine the agricultural economy. A very important aspect of so-called "prizing grain" was the trading of degree of nobility for the grain of the landlords and well-off peasants so as to "enable the people to receive reward and pay penalty in grain" and exert their utmost in "farming." Emperor Ching carried on and adhered to the policy of Emperor Wen by encouraging agricultural production and striking blows at the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce. The leading wealthy merchant Teng T'ung of Szechwan in the west and Liu Pi in the east were able to mint their own coins, and it was recorded in history that there were plenty of Wu coins in the southeast and plenty of Teng coins in the southwest. Emperor Ching ordered that the properties of Teng T'ung be confiscated. The leading Chien clan of Tsinan ran wild in its hometown and the local officials dared not interfere with it. Emperor Ching sternly enforced the law and punished this clan, thus stabilizing order in this region. The measures adopted by Emperor Wen and Ching reflected the interests of the newly emerging landlord class, conformed to the need for consolidating and developing the feudal relations of production, insured national unification and centralism, and benefited the development of agricultural production and economic prosperity, thus leading to the emergence of what was called the "enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching."

The "Enlightened Rule of Emperors Wen and Ching" Was the Result Motivated by the Peasant War at End of Ch'in

Chairman Mao said: "The class struggles of the peasants, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars constituted the real motive force of historical development in Chinese feudal society. For each of the major peasant uprisings and wars dealt a blow to the feudal regime of the time, and hence more or less furthered the growth of the social productive forces." The peasant war at the end of Ch'in dealt a blow to feudal rule at that time, and although it could not end feudal rule due to the limitation of historical conditions, it had effectively pushed history forward. When Marx discussed the French Revolution of 1794, he had this to point out: Before the conditions for the inevitable overthrow of bourgeois rule take form, even though the proletariat has overthrown the political rule of the bourgeoisie, its victory also can only be transitory, and the role it can play can only be the wiping out *in toto* of the feudal relics from the surface of France through its violent pounding. This is something which the timid bourgeoisie is unable to accomplish in several decades. Consequently, the blood shed and the sacrifice made by the people can only clear the way for the bourgeoisie. Similarly, the storm of peasant uprisings at the end of Ch'in also had mopped up the restoration forces of the slavery system. Such uprisings had accomplished things which the timid landlord class had not accomplished nor could have accomplished in several decades. They had thus cleared the way for the consolidation and development of the feudal system. The ability of the feudal rulers to carry out a progressive political line in the early part

of Han was directly related to this peasant war. The emergence of the "enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching" was in the final analysis a result motivated by the peasant war at the end of Ch'in.

After Ch'in unified the empire, the old aristocracy of the six states "were scattered among the common people." They opposed the building of a great unified, centralist feudal state by Ch'in Shih Huang, and at all times wanted to translate their hope for restoration into action. After the counter-revolutionary careerist and conspirator Chao Kao who wormed his way into the central government of the Ch'in Dynasty launched a coup d'etat to implement reactionary autocratic dictatorship, although he had not enough time to change the rule of the landlord class throughout the country, the line he carried out for "calling to office people in obscurity, making eminent the lowly, enriching the poor and drawing close to those who were kept at a distance in the past ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian) had thrown open the gate for the all-round restoration of the slavery system.

The broad masses of peasants and other laboring people were the main forces opposed to the restoration of the slavery system. No sooner the revolutionary storm of the major peasant uprising led by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang sprang up, the small imperial court for restoration under Chao Kao and Hu Hai collapsed. However, the old aristocracy did not give up hope and they again wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks of the peasants in a vain attempt to make use of the revolutionary forces to realize their ambition for practicing separatism, restoration and regression. The revolutionary peasants had suffered enough from feudal separatism under the old aristocracy of the six states. Ch'en Sheng aired his revolutionary view saying, "I cannot confer titles to the heirs apparent to the six states." This showed their strong determination in upholding progress and unification, and their opposition to restoration and regression.

The insurgent forces of the peasants dealt a heavy blow to the old aristocracy of the six states and laid down the foundation for Liu Pang to wipe out the secessionist forces for restoration in the "war between Ch'u and Han" and to unify China once again. In this way, the peasant war at the end of Ch'in had objectively swept away the resistance to the "inheritance of the Ch'in system by Han" and the continued implementation of the Legalist line. It was also based on the peasant war at the end of Ch'in and through drawing enormous strength from the peasant war against restoration at the end of Ch'in that the feudal landlord class was able to make sustained and uninterrupted effort in waging one struggle after another against secession, separatism, restoration and regression in the early part of Han.

Revolution means the liberation of productive forces and is for giving impetus to the development of productive forces. The eruption of peasant uprisings at the end of Ch'in violently pounded against the shackles tying down the development of productive forces. It opened up a broad path for the development of productive forces and gave impetus to the development of production and economic prosperity in the early part of Han.

The social contradiction in the last part of Ch'in and the early part of Han embodied the contradiction between the remnant relations of production and productive forces of the slavery system as well as the contradiction between the feudal relations of production and productive forces. There were the restoration forces of the slavery system, including the contradiction between its ideology and the feudal economic base, and at the same time there was in the feudal superstructure also an aspect incompatible with the economic base. The peasant uprisings at the end of Ch'in not only swept away the remnants of the slavery system, thus enabling large numbers of slaves who had no personal freedom to shake off their shackles and win emancipation, but also effectively pounded against the feudal relations of production and superstructure.

The feudal system had been firmly established for as long as one or two hundred years from the Warring States to the Ch'in Dynasty. In this process, the contradictions between the feudal relations of production and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base were also constantly developing. Toward the end of the Ch'in Dynasty, misuse was made of civilian labor and the people were burdened with heavier compulsory labor service and taxation. In particular, after the usurpation of power by Chao Kao, the Confucianist line was used to change Ch'in Shih Huang's Legalist line and policies. Due to the adoption of measures beyond reasonable comprehension, "heavier taxation and endless compulsory military service and labor service," the contradiction between feudal relations of production and productive forces was sharply intensified, labor power and means of production were further separated, and there was no way to maintain simple re-production in society. "Backed by his garrison troops and a mob of several hundred, Ch'en She raised his arm and issued a clarion call. Armed not with bows and spears, but with hoes, picks and clubs, his troops ransacked homes for food and ran wild in the country." ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian) They cut off the feudal rope tied around their necks and upset the feudal order. This weakened the dependence of the peasants on the landlords and opened up a broad domain for the development of productive forces in society.

After the violent pounding of the peasant war, when the rulers tried their utmost to restore feudal order in the early part of Han, they laid down certain policies that conformed to the changing situation of that time. For example, legal recognition was extended to the factual emancipation of slaves and it was ruled that "the people who had sold themselves as bondsmen because of hunger are all restored to the status of commoners." ("Records of Emperor Kao" in History of Han) This policy was useful for curtailing and restricting the political and economic strength of the restoration forces of the slave-owning aristocracy as well as for increasing the supply of farm labor for the landlord class, for the rehabilitation and development of agricultural production as fast as possible, and for the consolidation of the relations of production of the feudal system. After the peasant war at the end of Ch'in, there were plenty of "wasteland without owners." In the early part of Han, the policy of "inviting those who had run away to return" and "encouraging the reclamation of wasteland" was implemented. Besides recalling the landlords who had run away to the mountains and restoring to them the land and houses they formerly owned, in

places beyond the reach of the annexation forces of the landlord class, there was no alternative but to allow the peasants to take possession of the "wasteland without owners" and temporarily recognize their "ownership rights" to the land reclaimed by them. This returned part of the land to the hands of peasants for cultivation. These reform measures gave impetus to the development of productive forces to a certain extent.

In the feudal society, the feudal superstructure, generally speaking, "can play a role in two directions. It either plays a role in accordance with the spirit and orientation of economic development that conforms to the law, and under such circumstances there was no conflict between it and economic development, and economic development is speeded up. Or else, it plays a role that runs counter to economic development, and under such circumstances, besides a few exceptions, it invariably falls to pieces as usual under the pressure of economic development." ("Anti-Dühring")

The major peasant uprisings at the end of Ch'in had destroyed the restoration regime under Chao Kao as well as sabotaged the aspect of the feudal superstructure that was not in conformity with economic development, thus dealing a blow to the political rule of the landlord class. The few generations of Legalists ranging from Emperor Kaotsu to Emperors Wen and Ching in the early part of Han all attached greater importance to summing up experiences and lessons drawn from the fall of the Ch'in Dynasty, and were capable of understanding more correctly the political and economic situation confronting them. Starting from consolidating the political power of the landlord class, they conformed to the trend of historical development and carried out some policies that were more in keeping with the needs of society at that time, thus enabling the feudal superstructure to actively serve the economic base.

The so-called economic policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation" and "emphasizing farming and repressing commerce" was for insuring the economic rehabilitation and development of the landlord class and upholding the economic foundation of the system of ownership of the landlord class. The strengthening of the legal system to "deal blows to the influential and powerful" was for insuring the peasants of "the possibility to uphold their conditions of survival as slaves" ("Communist Manifesto") so as to stabilize the political and economic rule of the landlord class. Again, the burden of compulsory labor service was reduced. On the one hand, they temporarily had not the strength to start large-scale construction work because the political and economic strength of the landlord class had been greatly weakened by wars since the end of Ch'in. On the other hand, this was also a political measure of the landlord class for the rapid rehabilitation of production, the development of feudal economy, the stabilization of social order and the consolidation of feudal political power. It can be seen that the reform of certain links of the feudal relations of production and superstructure under the reigns of Emperors Wen and Ching was entirely out of the need of the class interests of the landlord class as well as the class policy of the landlord class.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." In the feudal society, only the peasant uprisings and peasant wars could sweep away the obstacles impeding the forward development of productive forces in society and make the relations of production and the productive forces, the superstructure and the economic base basically fit in with each other. In the early part of Han, it was precisely due to the diligent labor of the broad masses of peasants over several decades--"they did not shun from the wind and dust in spring, the heat in summer, the rains in autumn and the cold and frost in winter, and did not rest for a day in the four seasons" ("Records of Foods and Commodities" in History of Han)--that the social economy was developed at a faster rate, thus bringing initial prosperity to the reigns of Emperor Wen and Ching.

Affirming the Legalist Line and Criticizing the "Policy of Making Concessions"

For a long time, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other revisionist chieftains consistently supported and advocated the "policy of making concessions." As early as the early part of the War of Resistance against Japan, Ch'en Po-ta clamored: "The result of each peasant war often forced the newly emerging dynasty to make some concessions to the peasants, thus enabling the peasants to recuperate, reproduce and multiply, and consequently to push forward further the development of the productive forces to a greater or lesser extent." The "enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching" was all along used as a model by them to publicize and extol the "policy of making concessions." They broadly grouped a series of policies for developing agricultural production, strengthening the system of private ownership of the landlord class and upholding the feudal economic system implemented by the representative figures of the Legalist school for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class in the early part of Han under the caption of so-called "policy of making concessions." They also were of the view that the implementation of these policies by the landlord class provided the motive force for driving feudal society forward. This is an out-and-out revisionist fallacy.

Marx and Engels pointed out: "We attach great importance to class struggle and hold that it is the direct driving force of history." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XIX, p. 189) As stated above, the "enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching" was the result motivated by the peasant war at the end of Ch'in. The Legalist line and policy implemented by Emperors Wen and Ching was a progressive line and policy, but not any "policy of making concessions" as advocated by revisionism. Viewed from the antagonism and struggle between the peasant class and the landlord class, after the peasant wars, including the early part of Han

after the peasant war at the end of Ch'in, the landlord class invariably intensified step by step the feudal restraints over the peasant class to consolidate the feudal rule and had fundamentally not made any concessions. The Legalist figures of the landlord class were no exception. The progressiveness of the Legalist line and policy of Emperors Wen and Ching lay not in its making any "concessions" to the peasants, but in its moving along with the trend of historical development. Under the precondition that the feudal relations of production were still able to adapt themselves to the nature of productive forces, for the sake of consolidating and developing this kind of relations of production, the adjustment and reform of certain links among them were of help to the development of productive forces in society. There is not the so-called "policy of making concessions" in history. It has been fabricated by the revisionists to meet the need of reactionary politics.

First, the "policy of making concessions" denied that the class struggle of the peasants and the peasant uprisings and peasant wars were the sole motive force responsible for the historical development of feudal society. They were of the view that after each major peasant uprising, the new feudal rulers invariably had to make "concessions" to the peasants to a certain extent, and that "only through" using the "policy of making concessions" adopted by the feudal ruling class toward the peasants "to view the development of production and economic prosperity in the early part of each feudal dynasty" "could we thoroughly comprehend" the role of peasant uprisings. The "policy of making concessions" manifested "social progress" and "drove Chinese history forward."

This viewpoint entirely repudiated the material conception of history that "the slaves are the makers of history." According to this viewpoint, after the peasant war at the end of Ch'in, the motive force responsible for the development of feudal society was not the peasant class but the alliance of the peasant class and the landlord class. Since the peasant class could play its role "only through" the landlord class, this also meant to say that only the landlord class was the genuine motive force that directly gave impetus to the development of feudal society. Consequently, the advocates of the "policy of making concessions" vociferously played up "the landlord class as the master of feudal society" and the emperors, princes, generals and ministers "as the soul of national survival." They entirely distorted the whole history of feudal society with the class struggle of the peasants as its mainstay and turned it into a "register of meritorious deeds" of a few emperors, princes, generals and ministers, thus fully exposing the essence of the reactionary idealist conception of history publicized and extolled by the "policy of making concessions."

In affirming the Legalist line, we must criticize this reactionary idealist conception of history. From the above analysis of the "enlightened rule of Emperors Wen and Ching," we can see that the struggle waged by the landlord class against the slave-owner class and the struggle waged by the Legalist line against the Confucianist line were motivated by the slave insurrection and peasant uprisings, and that they could score some achievements only through drawing help from the strength of the masses of the people. Without the way paved by the peasant war at the end of Ch'in,

Liu Pang could not restore the interrupted Legalist line, and Emperors Wen and Ching also could not take over Liu Pang's line to develop and consolidate the newly emerging feudal system. Consequently, in giving the Legalist line and the Legalist figures the necessary historical affirmation, our object is definitely not to show that the Legalist school was the maker of history, but to expound further, from the relations that the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was conditioned by class struggle as a whole, that only the masses of the people are the real motive force in the making of history.

Next, the "policy of making concessions" publicized and extolled class reconciliation and fundamentally repudiated that our several thousand years of history was the history of class struggle. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other revisionist chieftains "seek to publicize not the theory of struggle but the theory of making concessions among the proletariat" (Lenin's "Our Program"), for the purpose of serving their political line against the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the restoration of capitalism.

The advocates of the "policy of making concessions" held that the "policy of making concessions" of the landlord class "was in keeping with the long-range interests of the feudal ruling classes, and is also in keeping with the immediate interests of the broad masses of oppressed and exploited people." Consequently, as they saw it, the policy of the landlord class was not the embodiment of the will of the landlord class but something that stood above classes, and the new feudal state was not the organ of class dictatorship, but the tool of class reconciliation.

This is a betrayal of the Marxist State doctrine. Marxism consistently holds that "the state is the organ of class rule and the organ for one class to oppress another class" (Lenin's "The State and Revolution"), and that "the feudal state was the organ used by the aristocracy to suppress the estate peasants and dependent peasants" (Engels' "origin of the Family, the System of Private Ownership and the State"), and is "the organ of power for protecting this kind of feudal exploitation system." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") The policies implemented by the representative figures of the landlord class, including the Legalist figures, could only be the policies of the landlord class, but would never be policies representing the interests of the peasant class, nor policies representing the "common" interests of the landlord class and the peasant class. The series of policies implemented by Emperors Wen and Ching were all for upholding the system of private ownership of the landlord class. The reigns of Emperors Wen and Ching represented the "heyday" of the landlord class, and they were also built upon the foundation of exploiting and oppressing the broad masses of peasants. But the broad masses of peasants still led the miserable life of "wearing the garments for draft animals and feeding on food for dogs and swine."

The Legalist figures were after all the representatives of the exploiting classes. All their activities were geared to the class to which they belonged, with the "lengthy peaceful reign" of this class taken

into consideration. While affirming the Legalist figures, we never seek to cover up their class and historical limitations. We affirm the Legalist line because of its progressive spirit and historical role in firmly standing for reform, progress, unification and patriotism and opposing conservatism, regression, disunity and national betrayal, so that lessons can be drawn from history to serve the actual struggle of the proletariat.

Finally, the "policy of making concessions" publicized and extolled the ideological trend to "honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism" and served the revisionist line by advocating "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." They advocated the "theory that the Legalist school led to national doom" and attributed the overthrow of such a feudal dynasty as the Ch'in Dynasty by peasant uprisings to the implementation of the "rule of law." They most maliciously slandered that the fall of the Ch'in Dynasty signified the bankruptcy of the Legalist ideology. They also described some promising emperors who founded new dynasties after the peasant uprisings as Confucianists. They asserted that all these figures were "sage kings" and "virtuous ministers" who "followed the ways of ancient kings," made "concessions" to the peasants, practiced "benevolent government" and "enlightened rule," "governed the nation with benevolence and righteousness" and "transformed the people with virtue." Hence, they vainly attempted to prove that the Confucianist line was a progressive line for "the well-being of the people" and the motive force that drove the history of feudal society forward.

This is the greatest distortion of history. The fall of the Ch'in Dynasty was basically not due to the Legalist line. On the contrary, one direct cause of its fall was the usurpation of state power by Chao Kao who carried out the Confucianist line for restoration and regression. Generally speaking, at the time of the outbreak of major peasant uprisings, the majority of the old feudal dynasties carried out the Confucianist line, but after the peasant wars, the founding emperors of many new feudal dynasties often embraced the Legalist ideology. We affirm the Legalist line precisely because we want to criticize this ideological trend to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism publicized in the "policy of making concessions," to expose the essence of the Confucianist line for restoration and regression, and to draw useful historical experiences and lessons from the criticism and struggle made and waged by the Legalist line against the Confucianist line.

Chairman Mao says, "An important task of ours on the ideological front at the present is to make criticism against revisionism." Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, great achievements have been made in the use of Marxism-Leninism to correctly appraise the historical role of the Legalist school, to thoroughly criticize the reactionary ideology of the Confucian school and to conscientiously sum up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole. However, Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that publicize and extol restoration, regression and national betrayal still call for continued criticism.

We certainly must adhere to the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, "make the past serve the present," continue to study in depth the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, use Marxism to occupy all spheres of the superstructure, and carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to oppose and guard against revisionism through to the end.

* * *

STUDY OF MARXISM AND HISTORY

Conscientiously Sum Up Historical Experience and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- a study of the "Critique of the Gotha Program"

by

Ch'en Liang-chin (陈良瑾) and P'ang Hsüeh-ch'üan (庞学诠)

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The history of human society is a process of development governed by laws. These laws cannot be grasped by every class. Only by applying the Marxist world outlook and methodology can a scientific and theoretical interpretation be made of the complicated historical phenomena over a long period of time. And only the proletariat can use this knowledge governed by laws to actively transform the world outlook. Summing up historical experience is not only the business of historians but also the business of the whole Party, the business of the proletariat and the business of the people of the whole country. In order to make revolution, it is necessary to sum up historical experience, and implement the principle of "making the past serve the present" to serve the actual class struggle and two-line struggle, the opposition to and prevention of revisionism, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program" was written to meet the urgent needs of class struggle and the proletarian revolution at that time. In this programmatic document, Marx summed up the historical experience of the struggle with opportunism since the birth of Marxism in the forties of the 19th century, further expounded the proletarian revolutionary theory, line, policy and strategy and especially the state doctrine based on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and clearly pointed out the orientation for the German workers movement and the whole international communist movement. The "Critique of the Gotha Program" is a sharp weapon for opposing all kinds of opportunism. It is also a brilliant example for us in summing up historical experience.

To make revolution, there must be a correct line. This is the most important experience summed up for us by the "Critique of the Gotha Program." The "Gotha Program" is an opportunist program, and its mortal wound lies in its betrayal of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It makes not the least reference to the Marxist line that calls on the proletariat to resort to violent revolution in seizing political power, to smash the bourgeois state apparatus and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, but vigorously advocates reliance on "state help" from the reactionary German Empire to realize socialism and establish the so-called "free state" through "legal means." This is an out-and-out Lassallean opportunist line, and an open betrayal of the "Communist Manifesto." It is reactionary in all respects to the

principle of the Paris Commune. The "Iron Chancellor" Bismarck would never peacefully yield state power under the dictatorship of the landlord and bourgeois classes to the proletariat, according to the Lassallean group's "prescription for saving the world." Keeping a firm grip on this key link of the line, Marx had thoroughly criticized the reactionary essence of the "Critique of the Gotha Program." This makes us further realize the truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the line decides everything.

Chairman Mao points out, "All revolutionary struggles in the world are aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it. The desperate struggles waged by the counter-revolutionaries against the revolutionary forces are likewise solely for the sake of maintaining their political power." In the history of our country, around the fundamental question of what kind of state should be set up and the dictatorship of which class should be upheld, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines is very violent, and many rich and vivid experiences and lessons deserve to be studied and summed up by us. Why was it that in the period of 130 years under seven different generations of sovereigns from Shang Yang's political reform to the Ch'in Shih Huang's unification of China, the newly emerging landlord class of the various feudal states seized political power several times only to lose it again? During the period of the Warring States, Ch'i, Ch'u, Yen, Han, Chao and Wei all once held sway over one part of the country, but they collapsed after a brief period of prominence. However, the State of Ch'in which was originally backward and a latecomer ended up in front. It later waxed strong as it fought. The tigerish Ch'in Shih Huang, "the only emperor in all ages," "swept through the empire" and unified the six states. But why did the Ch'in Dynasty fall so quickly? There were of course many underlying factors behind these conditions, but the most fundamental one was the question of the line. When summing up the experiences and lessons drawn from the rise and fall of the seven stages, Han Fei who gave concentrated expression to the Legalist ideas of early Ch'in pointed out, "The Confucian school confuses law with literature." ("Five Vermin") "Those that admire benevolence and righteousness and become weak and disorderly are the three Tsin states. The one that is not such an admirer and is well governed and strong is Ch'in." (Wai-ch'u-shuo-tso-shang 外储说左上) "Ch'u is enfeebled and in disorder because it could not make use of Wu Ch'i, and Ch'in is wealthy and powerful because it practices the law of Lord Shang." (Ho-shih 和氏) Han Fei of course could not possibly use the class viewpoint to analyze the question of the line but from his comparison of the different results brought by different ideological and political lines, we can see that the key to whether or not the newly emerging landlord class could preserve its political power lay in whether or not it could thoroughly implement the Legalist line.

After the death of Ch'in Shih Huang, immeasurable power was usurped by Chao Kao, the representative of the restoration forces of the slave owners. Chao Kao changed Ch'in Shih Huang's Legalist line and pushed a Confucian line. This intensified the various kinds of contradictions in society and led to the rapid fall of the Ch'in Dynasty. On the basis of peasant uprisings toward the end of Ch'in, there was born the Western Han Dynasty of the

newly emerging landlord class. From Kaotsu of Han or Liu P'ang through the six generations of Empress Lü and Emperors Wen, Ching, Wu, Chao and Hsüan, the Legalist line was basically implemented and victories were won in the struggle against restoration. The dictatorship of the landlord class based on centralism had basically been stabilized under the reign of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty. This chapter of history tells us that in order to score victory in the struggle against restoration, the newly emerging landlord class had to adhere to a correct line. However, in the latter part of Western Han, with the danger of the restoration of the slavery system gradually becoming a thing of the past and the class contradiction between the landlords and the peasants growing ever more acute, the landlord class changed from a genuine tiger into a paper tiger. At that time, it had lost its revolutionary nature, cast away the Legalist line, and held high the banner of the Confucian school to uphold and serve its reactionary rule. Although they were still able to put forward some progressive ideas and measures, the Legalists of the latter period in feudal society, as the reformers of the landlord class, could not possibly come out with a line that provided a solution to the main contradictions in feudal society, nor could they find a way out for the feudal system.

Only the proletariat could, after seizure of political power, preserve at all times the edge of revolutionary vigor, adhere to the correct line and carry the revolution through to the end. This is dictated by the class nature of the proletariat and its historical mission. Lenin said, "Our 'guarantee against restoration' is to carry the revolution through to the end." This "end" is communism. The road that the realization of communism must pass through is the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx pointed out, "Between capitalist and communist societies lies the period of revolutionary transformation from the former into the latter. In conformity with this period, there is also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat." This is a revolutionary conclusion drawn by Marx after summing up the proletarian revolutionary movement. Chairman Mao summed up the positive and negative experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the international communist movement, and on the basis of a scientific analysis of socialist contradictions, put forward the great doctrine on the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and formulated for our Party a basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. He also personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and solved in theory and practice the most important of the contemporary era--how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guard against capitalist restoration. By summing up the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole, studying the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration during the period of great upheaval in society and using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to criticize and sum up things, the things governed by laws found therefrom can help us raise our consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line.

In order to adhere to the progressive and revolutionary line, it is necessary to strengthen the revolutionary dictatorship. This is another important historical experience. The reactionaries and opportunists through all ages always opposed the revolutionary dictatorship through obliterating the class nature of the state so as to push their line of retrogression and restoration. When criticizing the "free state" of the Lassalean group, Marx thoroughly bared this swindle. In a letter to Bebel, Engels also hit the nail on the head pointing out that the proletariat "needs the state not for the sake of freedom but for the sake of suppressing our own enemy." In China, Lin Piao and Confucius were both political swindlers playing such a game, and they both attacked revolutionary violence. Confucius veiled the state with "benevolence and love," "rule by virtue" and "rules of propriety." Under new historical conditions, Lin Piao followed the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and advocated the Confucian fallacy that "those who depend by virtue prosper and those who depend on force perish." He likewise veiled the state with "dependence on virtue." They shared a common feature on the question of the state, which was to put the state in the abstract and above classes so as to deceive the revolutionary people in a vain attempt to attain the counter-revolutionary aim of restoring the state under the dictatorship of the landlord and bourgeois classes. The task of a Marxist state doctrine is to completely rip the veils off the state, and restore the state to its true look, so as to enable the broad masses of revolutionary people to recognize the essence of the state, suffer no more deception, resolutely stand for revolutionary dictatorship, guard against counter-revolutionary restoration and hence attain the aim of consolidating the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out, "No problem of class struggle in history was not solved by means of violence." Only the oppression of one class by another calls for such an apparatus of violence as the state to maintain its rule. The state is a product of irreconcilable class contradiction.

To direct the spearhead against the revolutionary dictatorship, all reactionaries in history made a fuss of the question of the death of the Second Emperor of Chin and absurdly claimed that the "State of Ch'in perished from violence" and "fell through the practice of law." Today, we must reverse this verdict. One of the main causes of the very rapid fall of the Ch'in Dynasty was that Ch'in Shih Huang did not make adequate use of revolutionary violence and hence sowed the seeds of destruction. This was also due to the class limitations of the new emerging landlord class. The suppression of counter-revolutionaries could not be thoroughly carried out and there was not the ability to discern the careerists and conspirators donning the Legalist mantle. As a result, people like Chao Kao wormed their way into the very heart of the Ch'in Dynasty and ate away the power of the Ch'in regime. Historical experience shows that the revolutionary class that has seized political power could only strengthen its state apparatus but could not weaken it. All reactionaries cursed Ch'in Shih Huang for his "ruthlessness" for no other reason than his "burning books and burying scholars alive." But this was entirely a progressive revolutionary measure, and this kind of revolutionary dictatorship could be

said to have been learned from the dictatorship of the slave-owner class. Such a revolutionary measure as "burning of books" adopted by the Legalists was learned from the Confucian counter-revolutionary act of "abridging books." The adoption of such a revolutionary measure as "burying scholars alive" was also learned from Confucian counter-revolutionary tactics like the ruthless slaughtering of Legalists.

Chairman Mao taught us, "Revolutionary dictatorship and counter-revolutionary dictatorship are by nature opposites, but the former was learned from the latter. Such learning is very important." The suppression of the slave-owner class by the newly emerging landlord class was also only a revolution for the supersession of one exploiting class by another. Even in such a case, because of the failure of thoroughly exercise dictatorship from beginning to end, the restoration forces of the slave owners were offered an opportunity that could be taken advantage of. Our socialist revolution aims at eliminating all old systems and old ideas. Only by exercising all-round dictatorship over the landlord and bourgeois classes in the superstructure including the ideological sphere could socialist society be consolidated.

From this it can be seen that in the profound course of social transformation, the advanced class must sum up the experiences and lessons drawn from class struggle and the two-line struggle in history before it can further develop and make perfect its own revolutionary line. An advanced class can thrive only by exercising revolutionary dictatorship. If it gives up revolutionary dictatorship, it would perish. This is a universal law governing class struggle. Chairman Mao points out, "Another of our tasks is to study our historical heritage and use the Marxist method to sum it up critically." He also points out, "This is of important help in guiding the current great movement." At present, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals are assiduously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and seriously studying the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole over 2,000 years. We must follow Chairman Mao's directive and firmly bear in mind the doctrine on the need of exercising proletarian dictatorship in the transition period as expounded by Marx in the "Critique of the Gotha Program" and sum up historical experience for opposing and guarding against revisionism and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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4TH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Chinese People Celebrate Victorious Convocation of First Session of Fourth National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

the people of all nationalities in china greet the victorious convocation of the first session of the fourth national people's congress with warm celebrations.

the whole country was a scene of jubilation on the evening of january 18 when the convocation of the first session of the fourth national people's congress was announced.

tien an men square in peking was ablaze with light and tall buildings were decorated with strings of electric bulbs. people of various nationalities in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army generally tuned in to the news broadcasts. happy and gay, people in many places held discussions and celebrations the very evening. minority peoples in border regions celebrated the occasion with songs and dances. herdsmen on vast grasslands mounted their steeds to spread the happy news to remote grazing grounds. p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen guarding the border regions listened to the radio in defence works and outposts. many chinese ocean-going freighters sailing the atlantic, pacific and indian oceans and the mediterranean sent back messages of warm greetings soon after they heard the news. with the publication of the documents of the congress, an upsurge in studying the documents and carrying out the spirit of the fourth national people's congress is now taking shape throughout the land.

armymen and civilians in various parts of china joyously said that the convocation of the fourth national people's congress was the fruit of the victories achieved by the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the party in shattering the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao; it was a major victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the people of all nationalities in china firmly endorse "the constitution of the people's republic of china" adopted by the congress and "the report on the revision of the constitution" made by comrade chang chun-chiao. they said that the new constitution brought party leadership into prominence by clearly stipulating that "the communist party of china is the core of leadership of the whole chinese people" and "marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is the theoretical

basis guiding the thinking of our nation"; this was a summation of the experience of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past two decades and more. they stressed the important significance of the inclusion of the party's basic line in the constitution. speaking from their personal experiences, the masses pointed out that this basic line is the steering wheel guiding them in their triumphant forward march, and that it is the life-line of the party and the nation. they pledged to implement the new constitution earnestly and defend it courageously.

the commanders and fighters of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and the masses of the militia were especially happy about the stipulation in the constitution: "the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china commands the country's armed forces." they were unaminous of the view that actual struggle shows that chairman mao is the illustrious supreme commander of our army. the fact that our great leader chairman mao commands the country's armed forces and that our army is placed under the absolute leadership of our party is the reliable guarantee of safeguarding the fruits of victory of the chinese revolution, consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and vanquishing the enemies both at home and abroad.

the people in various parts of the country warmly support the stipulations in the constitution to the effect that china is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants and that the state exercises dictatorship of the proletariat over reactionary classes while practising democratic centralism among the people. many workers said excitedly that the new constitution was a fundamental charter for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and for protecting the labouring people.

people of minority nationalities in the border regions acclaimed the stipulations regarding minority nationalities in the new constitution. they noted the constitution made it clear that china is a unitary multi-national state and that all the nationalities are equal. these stipulations, they said, will greatly strengthen the unity of all nationalities in china under the leadership of the communist party of china and promote the development of all nationalities.

the masses warmly congratulate the newly elected and appointed leading personnel of the state. workers and peasants are particularly happy that some workers and a peasant have become vice-premiers and vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the fourth national

people's congress directly in charge of state affairs. they said, this is a forceful criticism of the fallacy that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" advocated by lin piao and confucius. it is unanimous among the women that the fact that many women were elected deputies to the fourth national people's congress and leading personnel of the state attests to the tremendous change in the status of women in new china and the increasingly big role they are playing in the political life of the country.

people generally agree that the congress was indeed a congress of unity, a congress of victory. the congress fully testifies to the growth of the revolutionary united front which relies on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, which unites the other labouring masses and the many intellectuals and which includes patriotic democratic parties and patriotic personages in various circles. the congress has strengthened the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in china and will inspire the people to win still greater victories.

PEKING REVIEW

Peking Press Review

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

the "people's daily" and other peking papers today frontpage the "proclamation of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china" on the promulgation of the new constitution, "the constitution of the people's republic of china" and the "report on the revision of the constitution" by chang chun-chiao under headlines printed in red.

printed in red on the right hand side along the names of the newspapers is the quotation from chairman mao: "an organization must have rules, and a state also must have rules; the constitution is a set of general rules and is a fundamental charter."

ECONOMY OF FUEL & RAW MATERIAL

China Economizes Use of Fuel, Raw Material

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

workers' technical innovations enabled chinese industrial and mining enterprises to economize more than 1.6 million tons of fuel oil, 10 million tons of coal, 5,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 700,000 tons of rolled steel, two million cubic metres of timber and large amounts of non-ferrous metals and chemicals in 1974.

socialist enthusiasm was given impetus by the deepening movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and the workers more consciously carried out the principles enunciated by chairman mao "building up our country through diligence and frugality" and "stressing both production and economy".

modern methods adopted include silicon controlled power-supply devices for the big electrolytic pits of the metallurgical industry and improvement of the blowers in major power plants. these accounted for saving 260 million k.w.h. of electricity a year.

the shenyang heavy machinery plant in northeast china produced more than twice as much as its designed capacity in 1972-1974 through technical innovations while lowering consumption of fuel, electricity and raw material.

the kailuan colliery, the country's biggest coal producer, reached the 1974 state quota for production 30 days ahead of schedule. the miners then formed more than 130 groups to improve old equipment and make use of waste material. in this way they renovated 348 pieces of equipment.

many mines and factories use diabase and engineering plastics to replace metal. a new work process substitutes other material for soda ash in the fabrication of glass.

among the many factories strengthening socialist coordination were the peking heat and power plant and the neighbouring peking printing and dyeing mill. workers of the two plants made joint efforts to lay pipes to send surplus heat and steam from the power plant to the mill. this saved the mill over 50,000 tons of coal and two million k.w.h. of electricity in 1974. the power plant was able to generate an additional 36 million k.w.h. of electricity by disposing of its surplus heat promptly.

WATER CONSERVATION

Large-Scale Water Conservancy Construction in Tibet and Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

a full scale winter campaign for water conservancy construction is under way in southwest china's tibet autonomous region and northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

one-third of the rural labour force in tibet is working at construction sites. the projects being undertaken include 16 reservoirs, 61 ponds and 141 ditches. 770,000 people in sinkiang are building 1,300 key water conservancy projects. by the end of december last year, they had completed 29 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, and levelled and deep-ploughed farmland and built rectangular raised plots over a total area of 237,000 hectares.

in the deep-going movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, commune members and cadres of the various nationalities in the two regions challenged the theory that "everything is decided by heaven" and the concept of "divine power", and further fostered the idea that "man will conquer nature".

this is what happened in three counties along the nyangchu river in southern tibet. the silted-up river had changed its course many times, bringing untold sufferings to the people in gyantse, panam and shigatse counties. fifty years ago the local serf-owners, acting in their own interest, had a socalled "divine post" erected beside the river amid prayers for immunity from disasters. but the post was submerged by flood water all the same. after liberation, under the leadership of the communist party, the people of all nationalities on both banks of the nyangchu river planted trees, dredged the waterway, built reservoirs and put up dykes. agricultural production developed rapidly. total grain yield of the three counties in 1974 was nearly four times that in 1959, the year before the democratic reform was carried out. in the present campaign, the emancipated serfs in the area are building reservoirs, canals and terraced farmland on what used to be preserved as "forbidden sacred plots".

many counties and people's communes in the ili and tahcheng regions in sinkiang started digging canals, building reservoirs, sinking wells and levelling farmland as soon as the autumn harvest was over, turning the slack winter season into a busy one.

the peasants in tibet and sinkiang are giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. members of the hsuchung people's commune in the chamdo region which is located in the hengtuan range undertook surveying and designing on their own and drove a two and a half metres high, three metres wide and 280 metres long tunnel through a rocky mountain to lead in water. this ended the centuries-old water shortage.

leading members at various levels in tibet and sinkiang and office cadres are working side by side with the masses. this has further heightened the morale of the people of the various nationalities. in tibet, more than 6,000 cadres working in organizations at the county level and above have gone to the communes and production brigades and teams. a number of county party committees and revolutionary committees have moved their offices to the sites of major water conservancy projects.

INDUSTRIAL SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Hopei Steps Up Industrial Support for Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 19, 1975)

industrial workers in north china's hopei province have produced for commune peasants over 470,000 diesel engines in the past four years and more, plus large numbers of well drilling machines, water pumps and other farm machines. this helped the rural communes to beat severe dry spells and gather successive good harvests during 1971-1974.

local industries throughout china expand farm equipment production under the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy. this is illustrated by how locally-run factories in hopei province, mostly medium-sized and small ones, self-reliantly turned out large numbers of diesel engines in a short time.

not a single pump well was to be found in rural hopei before liberation. irrigation was done by windlasses or waterwheels pulled by donkeys. a severe drought would dry up the wells and ruin the crops. the province now has over 380,000 pump wells, including more than 227,000

sunk in the battles against dry weather during 1971-1974 and some 150,000 built in the post-liberation years up to 1970. these and other irrigation facilities built since liberation, such as reservoirs and ponds and canals and ditches, have brought 50 per cent of the farmland under irrigation.

the pump wells in the province are driven by electrical motors or diesel engines. diesel engines proved to be particularly helpful in providing power in a dry season when several hundred thousand wells had to be operated all at the same time. fighting alongside commune members against drought or conducting investigation, leading cadres at various levels were impressed by the masses' preference for diesel engines for lifting water and processing farm produce. clearly, these engines were needed for the fight against drought and for farm mechanization and the development of socialist agriculture.

starting almost from scratch, the province built its first diesel engine plant which trial-produced five engines in 1965. the province's annual output ranged from 1,000 to 3,000 between 1966 and 1968. to help achieve rapid advances in agriculture, the provincial party committee organized many factories into a well-coordinated campaign and mobilized the masses to overcome technical difficulties. a machinery plant in each of the ten administrative regions was assigned to make the main part, while others were asked to turn out the auxiliary parts. at one time, at least 250 factories were making the auxiliaries.

some plants were given priority supplies of equipment to produce the precision oil pumps, nipples and main shaft bushings on diesel engines. without depending on state supplies, workers in many plants displayed a spirit of self-reliance and, combining indigenous with modern methods, designed and made 2,870 pieces of equipment including cam grinders, crankshaft grinders and precision cylindrical grinders for the first time in the province and formed 257 production lines. this led to a big rise in the capacity of the province's machine building industry. the annual output of diesel engines has increased by big margins in recent years.

workers of diesel engine plants make the rounds of rural areas to canvass the opinions of commune members in order to raise the quality of products and reduce costs. in 1974, 16 investigation and repair teams from the tangshan diesel engine plant visited 14 nearby counties and towns including 27 communes and 48 production teams. the tours resulted in fresh improvements in diesel engines.

SMALL CEMENT PLANTS

China's Small Cement Plants Achieve New Successes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

china's small cement plants completed the 1974 state production plan 24 days ahead of time. their output accounted for over 50 per cent of the national total.

quality improved significantly. the consumption of raw materials and cost of production were reduced.

there was a continuous rise in output in all areas, particularly in places where the cement industry was less developed before. kansu province in northwest china showed a 47 per cent increase last year over 1973.

mass technical innovations were carried out in many small works and this raised efficiency and reduced labour intensity greatly. an example is the tachai cement plant in hsiyang county, shansi province, which produced only 7,000 tons a year formerly. after the workers self-reliantly remodelled the raw material drying and mixing systems by making crushers, driers and other machines, its annual output exceeded 20,000 tons.

many new devices and machines which are simple in structure, highly efficient and easy to popularize were introduced during the technical innovation campaign. they range from automatic control of moisture to the recovery of chimney dust. these innovations are being applied in small cement works throughout china.

the small cement plants have helped china's rural areas build more water conservancy projects, improve farming conditions in general and thus increase their ability to combat natural adversities. the more than 140 small cement plants in honan province, central china, have produced about 6,000,000 tons of cement since 1970. most of the cement was used to build reservoirs, pumping stations, pump wells and irrigation and drainage ditches.

cement was used to build bridges and improve roads to facilitate the movement of farm machines in kiangsu, chekiang, shanghai's outskirts and other places crisscrossed by rivers. it was also employed in making prefabricated building slabs, paving threshing grounds, building granaries and liquid ammonia storage tanks and making boats for agricultural use.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Mehmet Shehu Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on january 18, expressing condolences on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

shocked to learn the death of comrade li fu-chun, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the passing away of comrade li fu-chun has bereaved the communist party of china and the chinese people of a veteran revolutionary fighter who had loyally served the chinese revolution and socialist construction.

i, on behalf of the albanian people and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania and in my own name, extend sincere regards to you and through you, to the family of comrade li fu-chun.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jan. 20, 1975)

the visiting chinese wuhan acrobatic troupe gave its premiere here yesterday evening and was accorded a warm welcome by over 2,000 spectators.

the troupe presented numerous items rich in chinese national tradition such as "lion dance", "balancing on chairs", "pagoda of bowls" and "cycling feats" which drew rounds of applause and cheers.

laurent mann, minister of culture, arts and sports, and other officials were present. at the end of the performance, minister laurent mann mounted the stage and shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance.

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to the congo, was also present.

the wuhan acrobatic troupe arrived here on january 18. on the same morning shen chien, leader, and tang yun-wu, deputy leader, of the troupe, called on balla vital, president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples, and other leading members of the association.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Gambia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19,1975)

chen shih-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of gambia, left here for banjul by air today to proceed to his post.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador to China Abbas Aram Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

abbas aram, iranian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Japanese Dietmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met here this evening in a hospital with shigeru hori, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives and former minister of state of japan, as well as shinzo tsubokawa and seichi tagawa, liberal-democratic members of the house of representatives, and yasuhiro aoki, secretary of shigeru hori, who are with shigeru hori on his visit to china.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and shan ta- chi.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Dietmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly talk here this morning with shigeru hori, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives and former minister of state of japan, as well as shinzo tsubokawa and seichi tagawa, japanese liberal-democratic members of the house of representatives, and yasuhiro aoki, secretary of shigeru hori, who are travelling with shigeru hori.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present on the occasion.

also present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and others.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Peking Women's Volleyball Team Plays First Match in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Jan. 18, 1975)

the visiting peking women's volleyball team played its first friendly match with the kuwait national women's volleyball team this evening.

hamad mubarak al ayyar, minister, and abdul aziz mahmoud, under-secretary, of the ministry of social affairs and labour, khalid saniya, president of the kuwait volleyball association, and about 1,000 spectators attended the opening ceremony and watched the match.

chinese ambassador sun sheng-wei was also present.

the good sportsmanship and skill of the two teams drew warm applause from the spectators.

the chinese team led by chen chih-cheng arrived here on january 16 for a friendly visit.

minister ayyar received and had a friendly talk with chen chih-cheng and representatives of the chinese players this morning.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Government Economic and Technical Delegation Concludes Visit to Laos

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Jan. 18, 1975)

the chinese government economic and technical delegation, headed by kuo ying, chinese ambassador to laos, wound up a visit to this country and left here for home today under the leadership of its deputy head yang jung-chieh.

somphou oudomvilay, vice-minister of economy and planning of the lao provisional national union government and other high-ranking officials saw the chinese delegation off at the airport.

kuo ying and somphou oudomvilay, who was head of the economic and technical delegation of the lao provisional national union government signed yesterday the "minutes of talks between the two sides on the building of dwellings

for 500 people in luang prabang city", the "minutes of talks between the two sides on the building of a highway from the upper laos to the city of luang prabang" and the "protocol of the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional national union government of laos on the working conditions and living standards of chinese engineering and technical personnel in laos".

present at the signing ceremony were phoumi vongvichit, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs of the lao provisional national union government; thao soth phetrasy, minister of economy and planning; singkapo sikhot chounlamani, minister of communications and public works; and chanthon chanthalasy, vice-minister of foreign affairs. after the signing, vice-premier phoumi vongvichit and head of the chinese delegation kuo ying toasted to the success of the talks between the two government delegations, and to the steady development of relations between china and laos.

on january 16, kuo ying gave a reception for all the members of the lao delegation.

yesterday evening, minister singkapo sikhot chounlamani, held a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation.

during its stay in laos, the chinese delegation visited luang prabang and vientiane.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li Meets Peruvian and Argentine Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

yu chiu-li, vice-premier of the state council and minister in charge of the state planning commission, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with otoniel velasco fernandez, vice-chairman of the national planning institute of peru, and argentine friend santiago pedro macario.

present on the occasion were juan alayza r., charge d'affaires ad interim of the peruvian embassy here, and a. audisio, economic counsellor of the argentine embassy here.

also present were ku ming, chinese vice-minister in charge of the state planning commission, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Sends Message of Condolences on Passing Away of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, sent a message of condolences yesterday to premier chou en-lai expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"learned with profound sorrow the death of li fu-chun, member of the central committee and vice-premier. on behalf of the mauritanian people, party and government and on my own behalf, i extend to you and through you to the people, party and government of the people's republic of china our sincerest condolences. please convey to the family of the deceased our profound sympathies."

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of State Congratulates Chinese Premier on His Re-Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government, and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, of the federal republic of nigeria, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

"it gives me great pleasure, mr. prime minister, to convey to you, on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of nigeria, our warm congratulations on your re-appointment as prime minister of the state council of the people's republic of china.

"may the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and governments continue to flourish from strength to strength during your tenure of office."

Nigerian Head of State Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government, and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, of the federal republic of nigeria, has sent a message of condolence to premier chou en-lai expressing very sincere sympathies and condolences on the death of comrade li fu-chun.

the message reads:

"i have learnt with deep regret and heartfelt sorrow about the death of vice-premier li fu-chun, whose life and example of dedication to the unity and upliftment of the people's republic of china have been a source of inspiration to all of us.

"on behalf of the government, the entire people of nigeria and on my own behalf, i wish to convey to you, and through your excellency, to the family of the deceased and the entire chinese people, our very sincere sympathies and condolences."

CHINA AND POLAND

General Secretary of Polish Communist Party Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the communist party of poland, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

he was welcomed at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Yao Wen-yuan Gives Banquet in Honor of General Secretary of Communist Party of Poland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the communist party of poland.

present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department.

prior to the banquet, comrade yao wen-yuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrade kazimierz mijal.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, sent a message of condolences yesterday to premier chou en-lai expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing away of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

"learned with great sorrow the demise of comrade li fu-chun -- vice-premier of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the party, government and the people of the united republic of tanzania and on my own behalf i extend to your excellency and through you to the entire chinese people our profound sorrow and heartfelf condolences."

Tanzanian First Vice President Gives Tea Party for Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Jan. 20, 1975)

aboud jumbe, tanzanian first vice-president and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, gave a tea party yesterday afternoon in the state house to bid farewell to the home going members of the chinese medical team and welcome those newly arrived to replace them.

before the tea party, first vice-president jumbe received the chinese medical workers and had a warm and friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Vice Premier Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1975)

president of the republic of upper volta, lieutenant-general sangoule lamizana, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of vice-premier li fu-chun. the message reads:

"we learned with deep sorrow of the death of vice-premier li fu-chun. at this sad moment, we extend to you our deep condolences and sincere sympathy."

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Leaders Send Message of Greetings to Chinese Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, comrade truong chinh, chairman of the d.r.v.n. national assembly standing committee, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the d.r.v.n. government yesterday sent a message to chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest congratulations on the election of comrade chu teh as chairman of the

standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the appointment of comrade chou en-lai as premier of the state council of the p.r.c. the message reads:

"on the occasion of your reappointment as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the national assembly and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and in our own names, we wish to convey to you our warmest congratulations.

"we wish you good health and many great successes in fulfilling your noble tasks.

"we hope that the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by revered chairman mao tsetung, will record many more splendid achievements in building a stronger and more prosperous people's republic of china, and make a worthy contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

"may the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries last forever".

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chinese Journalists Delegation Leaves Democratic Yemen for Home

(NCNA-English Aden, Jan. 18, 1975)

the chinese journalists delegation led by pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily", left here today for home after concluding a friendly visit to the people's democratic republic of yemen.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: permanent secretary of the yemeni ministry of information abdul rahman abdulla ibrahim, director of the information bureau younis and other friends from the press circles.

chinese ambassador tsui chien was also present.

on the same day, secretary general of the central committee of the national front abdul fattah ismail and premier of the republic ali nasser mohamed received separately all members of the delegation and had cordial and friendly conversations with them.

minister of information rashed mohammad thabet gave a dinner in honour of the delegation on the evening of january 16.

during its stay beginning on january 6, it was received by chairman of the presidential council salem robaya ali in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. it also toured the first, second, third and fifth provinces of the country and was accorded a warm and friendly welcome by officials of the local governments and people from various circles.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Congratulates Chinese Premier on His Re-Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 20, 1975)

mobutu sese seko, president and founder of the popular revolutionary movement, and president of the republic of zaire, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

"on the occasion of your re-appointment as the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china by the national people's congress, i have the honour, on behalf of the popular revolutionary movement and the executive council and on my own behalf, to extend to you our warm and sincere congratulations.

"the decision of the national people's congress is a testimony of the confidence of your people in you.

"i am convinced that the state council with you as the premier will, as in the past, continue to strengthen and develop the very close relations of friendship and cooperation between us. the zairian people appreciate the unconditional friendship of the glorious and industrious chinese people who under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung have continued to make great progress in all domains of life of the people's republic of china. this is an immense contribution to the maintenance of world peace.

"on this occasion please convey to chairman mao tsetung the friendly feeling of our people and myself. i extend to you once again the heartfelt congratulations of the zairian people, the executive council and myself. i wish you good health."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

January 31, 1975 No. 5785

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF CHAIRMAN MAO'S MILITARY WRITINGS AND CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO'S MILITARY LINE

Seriously Study Chairman Mao's Brilliant Military Writings and Thoroughly Criticize Lin Piao's "Six Tactical Principles"

- 8th Company of a certain unit of the PLA units stationed at Peking pushes the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius forward through study and criticism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 12, 1975)

(NCNA Peking, January 11, 1975) In the process of criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company of a certain unit of the PLA units stationed at Peking have systematically studied Chairman Mao's military writings, deeply understood Chairman Mao's military thinking and strategic and tactical principles, closely linked up the struggle between the two political lines and the two military lines with the practice of revolutionary wars, thoroughly criticized Lin Piao's so-called "six tactical principles" and further pushed forward the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

In the course of criticizing Lin Piao's crimes in sabotaging the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company have clearly discerned that Lin Piao not only vigorously opposed Chairman Mao's correct policy for fighting decisive battles of strategic significance at the opportune moment and the disposition of troops for campaigns, but also cast forth a set of what he called "tactical principles" to oppose Chairman Mao's strategic and tactical principles. This has enabled everybody to understand that Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" are an important component of his bourgeois military line and if they are not thoroughly criticized, Chairman Mao's proletarian military line cannot be properly carried out in the armed force units. Therefore,

after ruthlessly criticizing Lin Piao's crimes in pushing a Right opportunist line in the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, the Party branch of the 8th Company has further organized the commanders and fighters to thoroughly criticize the "six tactical principles." Their principal methods are:

1. To seriously study Chairman Mao's military writings and grasp the weapon of criticism.

Through criticism, the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company have come to realize that Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" are the products of his Right opportunist line and a hodgepodge of idealism and mechanicalism. Only through seriously studying Chairman Mao's military thinking and grasping the theoretical weapon could they grasp and thoroughly criticize the heart of the matter. They have on different occasions selected for study over ten military writings by Chairman Mao including "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," "On Protracted War," "Concentrate a Superior Force To Destroy the enemy Forces One by One," "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" and the relevant works by Marx and Lenin. Through study, all have more profoundly understood the basic content and theoretical foundation of Chairman Mao's military thinking and clearly discerned the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles." The fighters of squad No. 9 said that Chairman Mao's ten great military principles have systematically expounded that the series of guiding principles such as the guiding thoughts, the basic methods and form of operation, and the fighting style for safeguarding our army in battles are based on the people's war which calls for seizing the initiative in war, attacking the enemies' weak points with our strong points and concentrating a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation. The essential element of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" is to oppose the concentration of a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation and advocate fighting battles to rout the enemies and a war of attrition which incurs more losses than gains. Its essence is Right opportunism.

In the course of study and criticism, the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company have seriously understood Chairman Mao's teaching that "the laws of war, like the laws governing all other things, are reflections in our minds of objective realities" and deeply realized that Chairman Mao's military thinking and strategic and tactical principles take material dialectics as their ideological and theoretical foundation, while Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" are based on idealism and mechanicalism on the question of war. In the course of studying the statement, "Take the small and medium cities and extensive rural areas first; take big cities later," in Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation, the fighters of squad No. 6 said that this principle charted by Chairman Mao was born in the practice of the revolutionary wars in China after serious analysis of the characteristics of the politics and economy in China and the balance of strength between the enemy and ourselves. As some fighters have pointed out, the ten great principles of operation are the products of the application of the combination of the universal truth of Marxism with the practice of revolutionary war in China by Chairman Mao and the brilliant crystallization of the strategies and tactics in the people's war. On the other hand,

the "six tactical principles" fabricated by Lin Piao are idealist trash subjectively conjectured by his "especially clever" brain in alienation from the objective reality of the Chinese revolution and running counter to the rich combat experiences of our army for several decades.

The cadres and fighters have also seriously studied the statements in Chairman Mao's military writings about the fighting of a favorable decisive battle and the avoidance of fighting an unfavorable decisive battle, striving to take the initiative and avoid the passive, taking the whole situation into consideration while attending to the part, and fighting battles of annihilation while opposing battles for routing the enemies and have further understood Chairman Mao's brilliant military dialectical thinking. But Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" stand the dialectical relations between the principal and secondary contradictions and between the whole and the part on their head and use a fixed and rigid dogma for dealing with the ever-changing conditions in the battlefield. In the course of criticizing "fierceness in three aspects" and "three methods of fighting under three kinds of situations," the fighters of squad No. 8 pointed out that in war, the superior and the inferior, the offensive and the defensive, and attack and retreat are constantly changing and tactics must be formulated in accordance with the actual conditions in the battlefield. Lin Piao's view that tactics are invariable is typical mechanicalism. Through study, everybody has come to realize that the struggle between the two kinds of military thinking is also the struggle between idealism and materialism and between dialectics and metaphysics. They have hence further raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's military line.

2. To expose the criminal aim of Lin Piao in advocating the "six tactical principles" in conjunction with the struggle between the two political lines.

Chairman Mao pointed out that the principles of operation "are directly linked with basic political principles." In the course of criticizing the "six tactical principles," the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company paid attention to closely linking this with the criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary political line. For example, when the fighters of the Artillery Squad No. 60 analyzed the background for the emergence of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles," they said: After the victory in the War of Resistance against Japan, the situation in the Northeast area was excellent, but Lin Piao, starting from the Right opportunist stand, over-estimated the strength of the enemy and under-estimated the strength of the people. He was afraid of fighting battles, passively retreated to defend his positions, and produced this set of so-called "tactics" for passive avoidance of battles in a vain attempt to resist the correct line of our Party for the fundamental overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek, the liberation of the whole country and carrying out the revolution through to the end. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, the implementation of a policy that runs counter to the battle of annihilation "actually helps the enemies to attain their goal." In conjunction with Lin Piao's reactionary program for imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety,"

they also indignantly exposed Lin Piao's malicious intention in vigorously propagating the "six tactical principles." After 1960, Lin Piao arbitrarily fixed the "six tactical principles" as the basic content for the tactical training of the whole army, in a vain attempt to adopt the despicable method of fraudulent conversion for substituting them for Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation. On the eve of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, in order to usurp leadership in the Party and supreme power in the state, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique vigorously played up the "six tactical principles" as "the science of war" and "military science" and the "outstanding achievement" of an "extraordinary genius" so as to create public opinion for them to carry out a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. The facts show that Lin Piao's vigorous promotion of his "six tactical principles" was for serving his counter-revolutionary political line for usurping Party leadership and seizing power, toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

3. To criticize the dangerous nature of the "six tactical principles" in conjunction with the practice of revolutionary wars.

In light of the fact that the young fighters are short of practical experience in war, the Party branch of the 8th Company has invited the veteran leader of the unit to recollect the history of wars, relate cases of past battles, through giving typical cases of Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation and criticize the dangerous nature of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles." The units of the 8th Company had participated in the famous battles of Hsiu-shui Ho-tzu. They therefore requested the veteran leader to concretely analyze this case of past battles. In the battle of Hsiu-shui Ho-tzu, the commanders and fighters of our army, had, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive on concentrating a superior force to wipe out the enemies one by one, used a military force three times greater than that of the enemies, adopted dispositions for encircling and attacking the key points on all sides, encircled a reinforced regiment of the enemy before it had secured a foothold, and scored complete victory in totalling wiping out more than 1,500 enemy troops in a single night. But some battles which implemented Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides" were often fought as battles for routing the enemies or battles of attrition which incurred more losses than gains. This contrast of actual battles of negative and positive aspects gave everybody a lively course of education on the two-line struggle, and further distinguished the basic difference between the two kinds of principle of operation through the combination of theory and practice. The fighters said, "The practice of the revolutionary war is like a mirror that has shown the true reactionary nature of Lin Piao's 'six tactical principles'."

4. To analyze the cases of ancient battles and expose the ties between the reactionary military thoughts of Lin Piao and the Confucian school.

In the course of study and criticism, in accordance with Chairman Mao's principle of "making the past serve the present," the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company also organized a group for the study of cases

of ancient battles in China. Through the use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, they have seriously analyzed and studied the cases of ancient battles enumerated in Chairman Mao's military writings, initially understood the general conditions of the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist military thoughts in history and deeply dug out the historical origin of Lin Piao's reactionary military thinking. For example, through the analysis of the battle of Kuantu between Yuan Shao and Ts'ao Ts'ao, the fighters were clearly aware that Ts'ao Ts'ao, the outstanding representative of the Legalist school in the period of the Three Kingdoms, strategically and tactically took the simple materialist ideology as foundation, made use of the military thought of "knowing one's own situation and that of the enemy guarantees victory in every battle," adopted the relatively flexible strategy and tactics of "catching the enemy by surprise and taking him unaware" and won victory in the battlefield. On the contrary, Yüan Shao, who represented the decadent forces on the decline, started from idealism strategically and tactically and thus erroneously estimated the forces on both sides. He adopted the strategy and tactics of making tough frontal attacks and pushing forward on the whole front. In this way, although he had many soldiers and sufficient provisions, he was defeated because he adopted an erroneous line and reactionary ideas and could not understand the laws of war. Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" were imbued with the same spirit as the reactionary military thinking of the Confucian school. As some fighters have said, "Lin Piao's practice of 'one spot, two sides' and opposition to encirclement on all sides were precisely the refurbished version of Yuan Shao's tough frontal attack and pushing forward on the whole front." Again through the study of the battle of Hungshui between the State of Sung and the State of Ch'u, everybody saw that Lin Piao's advocation of "fighting impressive campaigns" was entirely the same kind of trash as the strategy of that stupid pig Duke Hsiang of the State of Sung who "refused to form ranks without the beating of drums."

Through thoroughly criticizing Lin Piao's "six tactical principles," the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company have further clearly discerned the reactionary nature of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, strengthened their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and given impetus to the building of the company units. During the Chinese New Year, they made use of the festive holidays to assiduously study Chairman Mao's military writings and seriously study the New Year's Day editorial entitled "New Year Day's Message" and the documents of the Party Central Committee. They have further whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for criticizing Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" and are resolved to score new victories in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in the new year.

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WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS AND NATIONAL BETRAYAL

It Is a Law of History That the Worship of Confucius Will Lead to National Betrayal

- a repudiation of the "theory that capitulation pays"

by

Sui Hsi-wen (隋喜文) of the Peking Ceramic Factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 4, 1975)

Leafing through a volume of comprehensive history of China, one would see the two distinctly different lines of patriotism and national betrayal. Each time in the event of foreign aggression, the faction that honored Confucius either advocated pleading allegiance and paying tributes, or opened the gate to the enemy or practiced treason and went over to the enemy. They invariably played the role of traitors. Honoring Confucius and capitulation and national betrayal always seemed to be coupled together. However, the working people were vigorously in favor of resistance and firmly opposed to capitulation. The Legalists, like all those people who pressed for progress and reform invariably stood on the side of patriotism. These two lines could be verified in the past and the present, and are governed by laws.

Why is the honoring of Confucius invariably linked with capitulation and national betrayal? It is because the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines of capitulation and national betrayal. A host of trash peddled by Confucius and Mencius, such as "peace is prized," "the small states imitate the large" and "do away with war" have become the "theoretical" foundation used by the followers of Confucius and Mencius of later generations for promoting the principle of national betrayal. The faction which honored Confucius in history, not only stepped into the shoes of traitors, but also developed the theory of national betrayal of the Confucian school. The notorious "theory that capitulation is more advantageous" or the "theory that offering tribute is more advantageous" was concocted by the reactionary Confucian scholars of Western Han, and energetically practiced by the followers of Confucius and Mencius in history. This fallacy must be thoroughly criticized and repudiated.

In the early part of Western Han, the struggle between whether to persevere in the resistance of the Huns or to capitulate to the slave owners of the Huns lasted for more than a hundred years. This kind of struggle was even more saliently manifested at the "Salt and Iron Conference" held under the reign of Emperor Chao of Han. At that time, the so-called "men of virtue and men of letters," under the manipulation of Huo Kuang of the conservative faction, cast forth the "theory that capitulation is more advantageous" and nonsensically said, "At present, according to the view of the hsien magistrates, nothing is better than to cease making war and disband the army, offer handsome tributes and make peace, and practice the refining influence of music and literature. If we do not pay any heed to

the urgent need of the people or taking their difficulties into consideration, but exhaust everything for the sake of a bit of useless land, this is like losing ten to gain one, and is something unknown to men of letters." (On Salt and Iron: "The Attack") In the eyes of this group of reactionary Confucian scholars, the only way to deal with the slave-owning aristocracy of the Huns was to "cease making war" and put an end to the preparations against war, and at the same time, offer "handsome tributes" to curry favor with the chieftains of the slave-owner class. Launching a counter-offensive war not only would be prohibitive in cost, but could also wind up as a "losing proposition" through "losing ten to gain one" and not as advantageous as offering tributes. They even shamelessly declared that the border area was "useless land" and should be handed over submissively to the marauders. The most interesting thing was that when this "theory that capitulation is more advantageous" was unable to fend off the refutation of the Legalist Sang Hung-yang, the "men of virtue and men of letters" immediately brought out Confucius' statements as their shield, and quoted left and right what Confucius said, such as "treasure virtue and despise the use of violence," do not "do to others what we do not wish others to do to us," "dispense with military equipment," "part with food" and "keep faith," and used passage after passage of the sayings of Confucius to prove the "rationality" of paying tributes and capitulating to the slave owners of the Huns. They thought that by using the statements of "Confucius the sage," they could cover up the sinister features of their acts of capitulation and national betrayal and "make the excrement glitter and sanctify the maggots." (Words of Lu Hsün) This last trick of a Kweichow donkey, by coincidence, exposed that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are actually the doctrines of capitulation and national betrayal.

Actually, before the holding of the "Salt and Iron Conference," Tung Chung-shu, who was known as "the head of all Confucian scholars" had already advocated that "offering tributes is more advantageous." Putting it more bluntly, he actively advocated "offering fat profits to damper the ambitions" of the slave owners of the Huns, and also clamored that there were many "advantages" in doing so. After casting accounts, he said, "The bribes paid from the taxes collected would come to less than that for maintaining an army, and security to the cities and towns would be no different from that of a treaty with men of integrity." What he meant was that the payment of large sums of money each year to the invaders would cost less than the money for waging a war and was therefore worthwhile. According to him, by doing so, they could succeed in "keeping the mounted troops of the Huns from keeping watch for a weakness along the Great Wall, and the summon to arms will not have to be raised in China. (See History of Han: "Story of the Huns, Part II") This really was a case of "peace" bought with "all powerful money"! This follower of Confucius, assuming the airs of an exploiter clever with figures making calculations with his abacus, but what he had cast were completely the accounts of capitulationism and national betrayal. He only sought to gain a moment of precarious peace for the ruling class but basically paid not the slightest attention to the dignity of the people, the sovereignty of the state, and the life and property of the people living in the border areas. The wonder of that tiny abacus of his lay in the fact that the

money paid each year to the Huns had to be fleeced from the people. Even P'an Ku also criticized his "theory that paying tributes is more advantageous" as "robbing the common people for the bandits and enemies" which was "untenable to the present and undesirable for subsequent generations." (Ibid.)

The post-Han history likewise showed that factions which honored Confucius were at the same time factions for capitulation and national betrayal. It really could be said that the "theory that capitulation is more advantageous" or the "theory that offering tributes is more advantageous" was a mantle passed from one generation to another without a break.

During the period of the ten states of the Five Dynasties, for the sake of gaining the position of "son emperor," Shih Ching-t'ang of the Posterior Tsin Dynasty was willing to "deplete the wealth of China to provide tributes to a big power," and he sold out the 16 chou of Yüyün to the Kitan aristocratic invaders. At that time, Shih Ching-t'ang was already 45 years old, but he was so brazen-faced as to address the 34 years old King of Kitan as "father emperor." (See Tsu-chih T'ung-chien Vols. 280 and 281) Shih Ching-t'ang, who practiced the "theory that capitulation is more advantageous," by "depleting the wealth of China" and ceding 16 chou of Chinese territory for the title of "son emperor" could indeed be said to have "surpassed his Confucian predecessors.

During the Sung Dynasty, the memorial tablet of Tung Chung-shu was moved into the Confucian Temple and worshipped as the "73rd man of virtue." This was only natural, for his "theory that offering tributes is more advantageous" was also regarded as a classic by the reactionary Confucian scholars of the Sung Dynasty, and they studied it until they were "completely captivated by its essential significance." In the Sung Dynasty, there were several emperors who "sent silk and specie to beg for precarious peace from the invading aristocracies of Hsihsia and Liao. (Words of Wang Fu-chih) At that time, the Legalist Wang An-shih advocated "using force against the powerful foe." Szu-ma Kuang, the head of the conservative factions who advocated capitulation, carted out the "theory that offering tributes is more advantageous" of Tung Chung-shu and other "men of virtue and men of letters." He actively favored the sending of a huge consignment of gold and silver and fabrics each year to the oppressors of the Chinese nation and the "ceding of territories." The moment the Hsihsia slave owners put forward the demand for land, Szu-ma Kuang was only afraid of missing the opportunity, and in several days' time, he submitted three memoranda to the emperor "begging him not to reject the request of Hsihsia for land." He nonsensically said that Michih and other hsien were "barren and useless" and that "since there are tens of thousands of li of land in the empire, this is only a tiny parcel," and the loss of it was of no significance. By acceding to their request, it would be possible to "insure that there would be no border incidents in the near future." He also threatened people saying, "Should one day the people of Hsihsia ... break through our frontier, they would destroy our army and kill our generals and we would suffer endlessly from the ravages of war." By that time, the ceding of land would be too late. The impatient expression of

Szu-ma Kuang to capitulate to the enemy and sell out the country actually seemed to spring to life on paper. When this fallacy was ripped to pieces by the repudiation of Wang An-shih, Szu-ma Kuang vigorously defended himself saying that this was not something of his own invention, but a thing based "on the ancestral codes of former generations." (Collected Works of Lord Szu-ma Wen-cheng) This was his own admission that he was of the same pedigree as Confucius and Tung Chung-shu.

Chang Pang-ch'ang, the big traitor of the last part of the Sung Dynasty, was also a follower of Confucius and Mencius. When the feudal military regime of the State of Chin, with a strong flavor of the slavery system, began its invasion of the south, for the sake of "governing China with the Chinese," it installed Chang Pang-ch'ang as a puppet emperor. However, condemned and opposed by the people, the Imperial Court of Chang and company lasted only 33 days and was forced to be abolished. This traitor actually said in self-defense: "Confucius answered the call of Fohsi because he desired to uphold the dignity of Chou." What he meant was that his betrayal of the country and the people for the title of puppet emperor was learned from Confucius, and that he became a traitor with the intention of saving the Sung Dynasty. This actually turned out to be in the same key as the "parabolic theory of national salvation" subsequently promoted by the big traitors Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei.

By the time of the Southern Sung Dynasty, the traitor Ch'in K'uai styled himself as an orthodox Confucian scholar and attacked those who advocated opposition to aggression as "lack of purity in Confucian learning." (Yeh Ch'ang-ch'ih's "Oracle Stone") Taking "no punishment of those in mourning in the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals" as his theoretical foundation, he attacked the faction for resistance and advocated "humiliating oneself to make peace" with the state of Chin. (See History of Sung: "Biography of Ch'in K'uai) The wonderful part was in the words "humiliating oneself." In the eyes of this gang of reactionary Confucius vermin, as long as they could succeed in "making peace," even though "humiliating oneself" to the extent of sacrificing rights and bringing disgrace to the country would still be "advantageous."

In recent times, such people as Tseng Kuo-fan, Li Hung-chang, Tz'u Hsi, Yuan Shih-k'ai, Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek, all donned the mantle of the Confucian school and performed act after act of the comedy of capitulation and national betrayal.

Tseng Kuo-fang clamored on the one hand that Confucius was the "greatest of the sages" and on the other he clamored that begging help from the foreign lords was the "primary task." He was willing to bring the wolf into the house and "use foreign troops to suppress the rebels" in order to suppress the movement of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo Revolution with the military might of imperialism. He said gratefully in tears that the foreign lords "have done me a favor." (See "Ch'iu-chüeh-chai Jih-chi-lei-ch'ao") Li Hung-chang brought out the saying of Confucius that "in practicing the rules of propriety, a natural ease is to be prized" for use

as his theoretical foundation for prostrating himself before the imperialist aggressors and "sueing for peace" on his knees. Tz'u Hsi was actually so brazen-faced as to put forth the bald slogan of national betrayal by saying, "I would rather present things to friendly nations than to my vassals." She also called for "surveying the resources of China to gain the goodwill of friendly nations." For the sake of gaining the "goodwill" of the invaders, she did not hesitate to sacrifice the greatest "resources" of the Chinese people, and for paying the Boxer indemnity alone, she extracted one tael of silver from each person in China!

Yüan Shih-k'ai publicized the "profundity of Confucianism" ("Circular Ordering the Honoring of Confucius the Sage") and that "Confucius was fond of talking about universal harmony." He signed the Twenty-one Treaties which brought disgrace to China and robbed her of her sovereignty, and "universally harmonized" the whole country with the interests of the imperialists until "there is no boundary worth mentioning." ("Proclamation on the Formal Acceptance of the Presidency") Citing the call of Confucius for "dispensing with military equipment" for evidence, Wang Ching-wei publicized "peace for national salvation." ("Significance of Commemorating Confucius") In the mind of this traitor, "national salvation" actually became the synonym for national betrayal. Chiang Kai-shek played Confucius up as "teacher of benevolence and righteousness of all sages" and "model of human relationships for all generations" ("Proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Reactionary Army"), and based on the so-called "great principles of the Spring and Autumn Annals," drew up a complete set of policies for "maintaining internal security in order to expel foreign invasion" in collusion with imperialism to carry out national capitulationism against communism and the revolution. The result of the implementation of this reactionary policy was the auctioning off of all of China's territorial, maritime and air sovereignty to imperialism.

From this it can be seen that, under any historical condition with a different class content, all those Confucian vermin and factions that honor Confucius invariably consider compromise and capitulation as more "advantageous" than to hit back at aggression, which all means that national betrayal is more "advantageous" than national salvation. In the feudal society, when the Confucian vermin dealt with national oppression and plunder, they always calling for "ceasing military activities," "offering tributes" and "humiliating oneself to make peace." In the semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, the big landlords and big bourgeoisie invariably used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as ideological weapon for upholding their reactionary rule. At the same time, they had to find a foreign master as their boss behind the scenes and sell the interests of the country and nation to imperialism. Why are the followers of Confucius so enthusiastic in advocating the "theory that capitulation is more advantageous" and practicing it? In what way is it "advantageous"? Our conclusion is that the faction which honors Confucius and the invading force have common interests because they both want to exploit and suppress the working people and are both hostile to the reformist and revolutionary forces in a vain attempt to save the old system from destruction. By

betraying the country and going over to the enemy, the reactionaries who honor Confucius can preserve their high positions and handsome emoluments. This is the real essence of the "theory that capitulation is more advantageous."

Lin Piao was a faithful disciple of Confucius as well as a traitor. He attacked Wang An-shih and tried to be a Tung Chung-shu. During the period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War and the War of Resistance against Japan, he saw not the strength of the revolution, was scared to death by the temporary and superficial strength of the enemy and afraid of war, and carried out the capitulationist line. During the period of socialism, based on the "doctrine of the Mean" of Confucius and Mencius, he again attacked the anti-revisionist struggle. For the sake of becoming a Shih Chih-t'ang type of "son emperor," he clamored for placing the whole of China under the "nuclear protective umbrella" of Soviet revisionism in order to turn China into a colony of social-imperialism. When his counter-revolutionary "doctrine could not be applied in China," he tried to emulate Confucius who "desired to dwell among the nine tribes of Eastern Barbarians" and sought protection from Soviet revisionism. As a result, like all other counter-revolutionary people before him, his bad name will long survive him and he will always be nailed to the pillory of history.

When criticizing a small handful of traitors, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Before them, the question of whether or not to lead the life of subjugated people does not exist, because they have already given up the lines of national demarcation, and their interests have become inseparable from those of the imperialists." From the past to the present, people of all kinds who honor Confucius, worship Confucianism and advocate the "theory that offering tributes is more advantageous" and the "theory that capitulation is more advantageous" are without exception capitulationists and traitors.

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines of capitulation and national betrayal. In order to criticize the doctrines of capitulation and national betrayal, it is necessary to criticize thoroughly the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Lu Hsün had said long ago that it was possible to draw directly the conclusion that justified capitulation and national betrayal from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. When he exposed the capitulation and national betrayal of the followers of Confucius and Mencius, he hit the nail on the head pointing out: "So long as they are able to honor Confucius and worship Confucianism, they have no scruple in prostrating themselves before any new dynasty. To the new dynasty, this could be called 'the conquest of the heart of the Chinese nation in another way'." However, the desire of the people of various nationalities in China to make revolution under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party cannot be conquered. For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the socialist country, we certainly must carry forward the patriotism and internationalist spirit of the proletariat and settle accounts with the "theory that capitulation is more advantageous" of all descriptions.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

It Is Quite Essential To Popularize the Standard Spoken Language in the Armed Force Units

by

Chu Ch'ang-te (朱长德) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 10, 1975)

Our cadres and fighters come from all parts of the country. Because the dialects of different places are different, this has a certain effect on study, work and training for preparedness against war in the armed force units. Consequently, the popularization of the standard spoken language in the armed force units is very necessary.

Popularizing the standard spoken language is conducive to preparedness against war. If this is not conscientiously grasped, it will affect the fulfilling of training work in peace time. For example, last year, our unit organized a rehearsal on preparedness against war, and because some comrades could not speak the standard spoken language, it led to the erroneous relay of orders by the signal corps members, and resulted in the inability of some relevant units to coordinate their actions. The occurrence of things of this kind in time of peace is not very serious, but if this should happen in time of war, it could impede military operations and bring about unnecessary losses.

Popularizing the standard spoken language in the armed force units is conducive to strengthening unity. The members of the armed force units come from all parts of the country, and if they all speak their local dialects, not only the exchange of ideas and revolutionary experiences will be affected, but misunderstanding sometimes would also arise, thus affecting unity. For example, in the driving instruction company of our unit there is a new fighter who cannot speak the standard spoken language. Once, he went to the cooking squad to get some pickled cabbage, but because he could not understand what this new fighter was saying, he did not give him any. Consequently, a misunderstanding developed between these two persons. Afterward, things were cleared up and the misunderstanding was resolved, thus strengthening unity.

Popularizing the standard spoken language also helps study and criticism. In our unit there is a cadre from the district of Chinnan in Shansi. When he gave a lecture on "What kind of person is Confucius," although the content of his lecture was good, owing to the fact that he could not speak the standard spoken language, he could not make the audience understand him fully, and that greatly impaired the impact of the lecture. Apart from this, there are comrades from the rural areas of such provinces as Szechwan and Hupeh who also could not speak the

standard spoken language when they made speeches in a discussion, they had to repeat each sentence several times to make themselves understood by other comrades. This also impaired the result of study and criticism.

The popularization of the standard spoken language has many advantages and is quite essential. It is also a content which the unit cannot overlook in order to carry out well all kinds of work.

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4TH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Chinese Armymen and Civilians Study Documents of Fourth National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

the people of all nationalities in china and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army warmly support the "report on the work of the government" made by premier chou en-lai at the first session of the fourth national people's congress and start to study and discuss the report with enthusiasm. they are overjoyed at the brilliant achievements china has registered in socialist revolution and construction and express full confidence in fulfilling the splendid tasks for the days to come.

the cadres and the masses share the view that china has made tremendous progress in both revolution and construction in the last decade, and that these successes are inseparable from the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao. they spoke warmly of the socialist new things that have emerged, and particularly the widespread mass movement to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. all this, they noted, has helped the masses greatly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and bring about a new situation in the political and ideological fields in china.

the cadres and the masses cited a host of facts to illustrate the major victories china has achieved on various fronts of economic construction under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. many workers and peasants said that since the birth of new china and especially in the past decade, china had made many a splendid thing she could never have done in several thousand years in the old society. "socialist revolution is indeed the powerful engine for the development of the social productive forces," they agreed.

during the study and discussion, the armymen and civilians unanimously agreed that their primary task was to continue the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in breadth, depth and perseverance. the cadres and the masses of many units outstanding in this movement said that doing well in the criticism of lin piao and confucius surely promoted production and other work. they expressed their readiness to follow chairman mao's teaching "read and study

conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism", carry forward the mass movement to study marxism, build a vast theoretical force among the workers, peasants and soldiers and arm themselves with the basic theories of marxism. workers in many factories started a new upsurge in criticizing lin piao and confucius while studying the documents of the fourth national people's congress. they said: "we have already won great victories, but we must not relax our fighting will. we must carry on the fight with might and main."

people in all parts of china were tremendously inspired by the call to build china into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century issued in the report on the work of the government. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, they said, the chinese people overfulfilled the third five-year plan and will successfully fulfil the fourth five-year plan this year. "all our undertakings are flourishing. but we must continue in our long march and go on fulfilling our revolutionary responsibilities," they said. "so long as we continue to persist in the party's general line for building socialism, adhere to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and persevere in putting revolution in command of production, we will certainly attain our goal." cadres and workers of many factories and enterprises earnestly studied chairman mao's teaching: "we should maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end." linking it with the realities, they criticized such erroneous ideas as servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's space. they were determined to aim high and go in for socialism in the spirit of revolution plus death-defying daring, and launch a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production. the workers said: "with this spirit, we dare to tackle any heavy tasks, dare to face up to whatever difficulties and dare to crack any hard nuts."

the armymen and civilians were greatly inspired by the tremendous victories china has achieved in foreign affairs and by the fact that the present international situation, characterized by great disorder under heaven, continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people. they pledged to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, uphold proletarian internationalism, strengthen their unity with the socialist countries and all the oppressed people and oppressed nations in the world and ally themselves with all the forces in the world that can be allied with to combat colonialism, imperialism

and superpower hegemonism. the masses reviewed the international situation in which the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening and the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. they expressed their determination to carry out chairman mao's directives, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", strengthen preparations against war and get prepared against war.

in their discussions, the armymen and civilians were unanimous that, to carry out the various fighting tasks set by the fourth national people's congress, they should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, build the country through hard struggle and diligence and thrift, and strive to win still greater victories.

PEKING PRESS ROUNDUP

January 21 Peking Press Roundup

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

today's "people's daily" and other newspapers in the chinese capital give frontpage prominence to the "resolution of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china on the report on the work of the government" and the "report on the work of the government" by premier chou en-lai. both headlines are printed in red.

the newspapers carry on the top right corner of the frontpage in red print chairman mao's quotation: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

the newspapers carry on page two a news report on the first meeting of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress, and on page three a news report on the people of all nationalities in china warmly hailing the victorious convocation of the fourth n.p.c.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Nearly Ten Million School Graduates Go To Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

nearly ten million school graduates from different parts of china have gone to the countryside during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. this is unprecedented in the history of the chinese youth movement and a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

educated young people going to the countryside is a revolution in the sphere of ideology. in response to chairman mao's call, they have brought about high tides of going to the countryside, one wave rising higher than another, in the past eight years. by their action they have criticized the fallacy of "studying in order to become official" advocated by liu shao-chi and lin piao, and the doctrines of confucius and mencius that "he who excels in learning can be an official" and "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed." this action of theirs has encouraged people to do away with the age-old traditional concept of looking down upon productive labour and the working people, and brought changes to social conventions.

educated youth integrating themselves with the workers and peasants is a strategic measure for training successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and opposing and preventing revisionism. party organizations at all levels have grasped this as a major issue. more than 40,000 cadres are now staying in the countryside with the middle school graduates for strengthening the education and training of these young people. since the start of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, many localities have enhanced their leadership over spare-time education for the middle school graduates in the countryside, published books for them and set up spare-time colleges and labour universities and run correspondence courses for this purpose.

under the leadership of the communist party, the nearly ten million educated young people have become a dynamic and vigorous force in the countryside. they join the poor and lower-middle peasants in developing socialist agriculture, disseminating the socialist culture and making sure that marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought dominate the ideological and cultural spheres in the countryside.

these young people have remoulded themselves in the course of changing the objective world. a new generation is growing up. according to statistics of 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including tientsin, inner mongolia and heilungkiang, more than 70,000 educated young people in the countryside have been admitted to the chinese communist party and 900,000 to the communist youth league. over 250,000 of them have been appointed to leading posts at various levels. some outstanding young people have been elected members or alternate members of the central committee of the chinese communist party or deputies to the fourth national people's congress.

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS

Peking Neighborhood Community Service Centers Help Working People with Household Chores

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

service centres run by the hopingli neighbourhood community in peking's east city district are helping workers and functionaries with household chores.

greatly welcomed by the masses, the more than 120 service centres in the locality include creches, canteens, medical stations, stations for school children's extracurricular activities and retail agencies.

the hopingli neighbourhood, a residential area built after liberation, comprises 16,000 households with 66,000 people, plus more than 100 government organizations, factories and schools. state-run shops, service trades and other public amenities have been constantly added. however, they are still behind the growing need because in many families both the husband and wife are working.

several years ago, the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the neighbourhood, with help from departments concerned, began to organize residents, particularly retired pensioners, to run a number of daily-use commodities retail agencies, canteens and medical stations as a supplement to the state-run establishments, and after-school stations to help school children with homework and other activities.

with a view to expanding these services, the cadres studied chairman mao's works such as "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work". they recalled how during the period of the democratic revolution chairman mao constantly taught the party and government cadres to fulfill the two major tasks -- "to organize the revolutionary war and to improve the life of the masses" -- and work conscientiously in their interests by solving their problems of clothing, food, fuel, rice, cooking oil and table salt, sickness and hygiene. the cadres decided that in building socialism today, it was still a must to put on the agenda the well-being of the masses.

in the course of preparing for the service stations, the cadres called on local residents and organized them to work on the project. many workers' family members voluntarily took part in service work. they built houses and made facilities when existing ones were not sufficient. thanks to their efforts and help from various quarters, the more than 120 service centres were ready in a short time. service items were many-sided and the distribution of the centres was convenient to the residents.

the retail agencies, canteens and service centres run by the neighbourhood community charge prices fixed by the state and follow the state policies governing commodity supply. business turnover of these service stations, as is that of community-run factories, is submitted to the neighbourhood community for unified reckoning and distribution.

the service centres make their best effort to serve the people. they start the day's work early and close late. people can now buy edible oil, table salt, soya sauce, vinegar, cigarettes, matches, soap and other daily necessities in the vicinity. canteens prepare diet for local patients. some service centres offer to sharpen knives and scissors, repair zip fasteners, umbrellas and cooking utensils etc. at nominal charges.

child-care centres run by the neighbourhood community have increased from four to 13. several hundred households now have their children taken good care of at these centres so that the parents can devote more time to their work.

as more service centres are being set up and the residents better organized, many more housewives are freed from household routines and now join in socialist construction. over 1,700 housewives and other residents in the hopingli vicinity are taking part in collective production or working in service centres. tempered in the current movement to criticize

lin piao and confucius, as well as in studies and collective productive labour, they have heightened their consciousness of the necessity of the struggle between the two lines and class struggle. forty of them have been admitted to the communist party.

CONSUMER GOODS FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Goods for Minority Nationalities in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jan. 21, 1975)

a great variety of consumer goods traditionally favoured by the more than ten minority nationalities in southwest china's kweichow province are now on sale at local stores within their easy reach.

about one fourth of the population in mountainous kweichow province are of minority nationalities, including miao, puyi, tung, yi, hui, yao, chuang and kelao.

to meet their special needs, a network of 12 trading companies, many stores and mobile trading groups has been set up under the provincial bureau of commerce. about 1,000 varieties of goods are manufactured in the province for this purpose. others come from elsewhere in the country.

kweichow now has 35 factories turning out such goods as against four in the early post-liberation period. some rural people's communes also produce consumer goods specially for the minority people. both the varieties of products and their total value doubled between 1971 and 1974. a large number of minority cadres and workers were trained for such factories and stores.

great attention has been paid by the people's government since liberation to the needs of the minority nationalities in various parts of the country. to cope with the steady improvement of their living standards, the government has allocated special funds, raw materials and equipment to set up factories in areas where the minority people live in compact community. over 120 such factories were added in the country in 1974 alone. some coastal cities which

are traditional producers of special commodities of the minority people have made further efforts to increase production.

workers and technicians of the industrial and trading departments in kweichow often go among the minority people to investigate their preferences. a kind of pots traditionally used by the 100,000 people of shui nationality in kweichow were sent in from other parts of the country before. factories making such pots have now been set up in the province for the convenience of the shui people. on sale are also 60 varieties of silver ornaments liked by the women of tung, shui, miao and puyi nationalities.

minority women in kweichow province used to spend nearly two months in making and embroidering a colourful traditional costume. to save their time, the province opened a number of factories and printing and dyeing mills which have collected many popular designs and invited experienced women of minority nationalities to make new designs to their liking. many kinds of ready-made skirts, collar embroideries, shawls, kerchieves, quilt covers and blankets are on sale. this has been welcomed by the minority women because they can now devote more time to study and collective productive labour.

DENTURE CONSTRUCTION

Tientsin Hospital Introduces New Method for Denture Construction

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 22, 1975)

a new quick and simple method for denture construction has been introduced by medical workers of the tientsin dental hospital after successful technical innovations and experiments. it has been warmly appreciated by peasants on the city's outskirts.

using the method, a medical team from the hospital made dentures for more than 1,700 peasants while touring the suburban county of wuching.

thanks to this method, the denture is completed on the model at a stretch without conventional flasking and processing. the self-curing plastic denture base material can be prepared at normal room temperature and pressure, and it takes only about two

hours to make a full denture. dentists need only take some simple material and equipment with them while touring factories and villages.

chu ching-huan, a dentist in his sixties, and li shu-tien, head of the prosthetic department, pointed out that in old china the working people could not afford to have artificial teeth because they could hardly earn their keep. they have become masters of the country and their living standards have steadily improved since liberation. the government has cut down medical charges on four occasions and reduced the expenses for a full-mouth denture from 80 to 20 yuan. the number of dentists and dental auxiliaries has increased each year. the tientsin dental hospital alone has increased its medical workers from 28 in early post-liberation days to over 280 at present. but the complexity of denture processing technique and the resultant low efficiency prevented dentists from meeting the needs of the people to a full extent.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have enhanced the medical workers' awareness of the struggle between the two lines. eager to meet the urgent needs of the workers and peasants, members of the tientsin dental hospital were determined to carry out technical innovations and blaze a trail in making more and better dentures in a faster, and more economical way. a scientific research group composed of cadres, doctors and workers visited factories and scientific institutes and consulted a wealth of medical literature, and finally produced the self-curing plastic denture base material at the end of 1973.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Head of State and Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

mohammad daoud, head of state and prime minister of the republic of afghanistan, sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, warmly congratulating him on his re-appointment as the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your excellency's reelection as the premier of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure in extending warm and sincere felicitations together with my best wishes for your success and well-being and for the further strengthening of the close relations between our two countries in the interest of our two peoples.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian State Leaders Greet Chairman Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers, of the people's republic of albania, sent a message yesterday to chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai, extending warmest congratulations on their election as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and appointment as premier of the state council respectively. the message reads:

on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china respectively, on behalf of the albanian people, of the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers, of the people's

republic of albania as well as in our own names, we extend to you our warmest revolutionary greetings and most cordial congratulations.

in the atmosphere of the brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and when the further deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have marked new great and important victories, the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china and your reelection to the important leading functions are an expression of the further strengthening and steeling of the unity of the great chinese people and their firm confidence in the revolutionary marxist-leninist line of the great leader, chairman mao tsetung, an expression of their determination to always proceed onward on the road of revolution and socialism. the approval by this session of the new constitution of the people's republic of china is a great political event testifying to the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

the albanian people heartily wish the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung at the head and of the chinese government elected by this session of the national people's congress, still greater successes in accomplishing the magnificent tasks for the further and all-round strengthening of the people's republic of china and for the defence of the cause of freedom and independence of the people of all countries, peace, socialism and the revolution in the world, and in the struggle against the hegemonic policy of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism.

cordially wishing you full success in accomplishing your high and noble tasks for the good of the chinese people and of socialism and the revolution in china and throughout the world, we wish that the great revolutionary friendship, fraternal cooperation and unbreakable militant unity between our two peoples, two parties and two countries would strengthen and develop from day to day and flourish in centuries.

Albanian Papers Warmly Greet First Session of China's Fourth National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 22, 1975)

the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" in an editorial yesterday warmly greeted the victorious convocation and successful conclusion of china's fourth national people's congress.

entitled "brilliant manifestation of the steel-like unity and magnificent victories of the chinese people," the editorial says that the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china "was held at a time when the courageous, industrious and talented chinese people under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung have achieved brilliant victories in all fields of life and brought the development of their socialist motherland to a new height."

it says: "the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao tsetung has defended and consolidated the victorious fruits of socialism and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat." it adds: "in the upsurge of this revolution and through a fierce class struggle, the traitorous bourgeois-revisionist group of liu shao-chi was eliminated and the counter-revolutionary plots of the traitor, careerist and agent of the soviet revisionists lin piao were unmasked and smashed." "the powerful movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the completely successful implementation of chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist teachings and the correct revolutionary line of the communist party of china have blocked the paths to bourgeois-revisionist influences, smashed the plots of internal and external enemies to restore capitalism in china and enabled it to preserve the brilliant red colour. mao tsetung's great china will always advance on this road. comrade mao tsetung has said: (boldface begins) 'the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.' (boldface ends) the all-round strengthening of socialist positions in people's china, the flourishing of economy and culture and the steady growth of the defence capabilities of the country, which are able to eliminate completely and finally every aggressor or coalition of aggressors who dare undertake any adventure against it, have brought about an unprecedented revolutionary atmosphere all over china," the editorial points out.

it states: "pursuing an internationalist foreign policy and giving powerful support and sincere aid to the struggle of sovereign countries and peoples against the hegemonic and aggressive plans of the most

ferocious enemies of mankind, the two imperialist superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, mao tsetung's great china has won love and admiration from all revolutionaries in the world and has raised high as never before its international prestige."

it writes: the albanian people and their party and government immeasurably rejoice over the great victories achieved by the fraternal chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of their heroic communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people and the most respected friend of the albanian people. the historic resolutions of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china are magnificent programmes opening up new prospects for the chinese people to win still more brilliant victories and to make their great socialist motherland still more prosperous and stronger. the albanian people hail these resolutions and wholeheartedly wish mao tsetung's great people's china new and still greater progress.

on the same day, another albanian paper "bashkimi" in an editorial warmly hailed the victorious convocation of the second plenary session of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china and the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Important Victory of Angolan People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1975)

the "people's daily" carried an editorial today entitled "important victory of the angolan people". the editorial reads:

at the beginning of the new year, happy tidings of victory of national liberation struggle have come from the african continent. the angolan national liberation organizations, after a protracted and arduous armed struggle and united as one, have finally signed an agreement with the portuguese government recognizing the angolan people's right to national independence. under the agreement, a presidential council and a transitional government will be established in angola, and independence will be proclaimed on november 11

this year. this is an important victory for the angolan people in their fight against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, another new achievement in the cause of african national liberation following the proclamation of independence of guinea-bissau and the attainment of the right to independence by mozambique. on this, we extend our warm congratulations.

since the invasion by the portuguese colonialists in the late 15th century, the history of angola has been one of bloody colonial domination and valiant struggle of the angolan people. in those long dark years, the angolan people's fine sons and daughters advanced wave upon wave indomitably. the angolan people launched a large-scale armed struggle during the surging tide of african national liberation movement in 1961. in the past 14 years, they have fought heroically and grown strong in battle, finally winning the right to national independence. this victory is a great encouragement to the fighting people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania, and a heavy blow to imperialism, colonialism and racism exclamation

the new success of the angolan national liberation struggle demonstrates the might of the african people fighting in unity. in recent months, with the support of the organization of african unity and african countries, the angolan liberation organizations, overcoming difficulties and getting united, held negotiations with the portuguese government, and achieved success. the unity of the angolan liberation organizations, based on the principle of national independence, is an important guarantee for implementing the agreement and winning independence by the angolan people in the days to come.

the signal victory of the angolan people has propelled the situation in southern africa in a direction favourable to the african people. in face of the rapidly awakening, great african people, the vorster and smith racist regimes in southern africa became panic-stricken. under the circumstances, they tried their utmost to create an atmosphere of "detente" in a last-ditch struggle. the two superpowers, each having its own axe to grind, have been manoeuvring feverishly. one superpower openly declared its continued support for the racist regimes while the other energetically spread the fabrication about "detente" with a view to sabotaging the african people's unity and sapping their fighting will. but, countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this is an irresistible historical trend. the "dar es salaam declaration" adopted by the 24th session of the liberation committee of the organization of african unity has called on the african people to advance for the liberation of all africa. the

people of southern africa will surely win greater victories in their national liberation struggle.

the chinese people have always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the just struggle of the angolan and other african peoples. although the angolan people have won important victory in their struggle for national independence, they have yet to make arduous efforts to bring about implementation of the agreement. the struggle will be long and tortuous. but we are deeply convinced that so long as they strengthen unity, heighten vigilance, persist in struggle and work unremittingly, the angolan people will certainly achieve their lofty aim of national independence...

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Brazilian Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here this morning with carlos augusto de proenca rosa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of brazil in the people's republic of china.

the brazilian diplomat arrived in peking on january 18.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth Greet Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of the kingdom of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the great success of the first session of the fourth

national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the appointment of the premier and all other members of the state council. the message reads:

we are very glad to extend to your excellency, and through your excellency, to the great and fraternal chinese people our warm greetings on the great success of the first session of the fourth national people's congress held from january 13 to 17 this year.

at the same time we would like to take this opportunity to extend our warmest congratulations to your excellency and to all outstanding members of the state council just appointed by the national people's congress.

the success of the work of the congress and the appointment of the members of the state council under the leadership of your excellency confirm the excellent situation of the people's republic of china both at home and abroad and the great victories constantly won by the chinese people under the correct and wise leadership of the most respected chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. the cambodian people who are struggling against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are extremely proud and happy about it and wish the fraternal chinese people new victories in their socialist construction as well as in the international arena.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, extending most sincere congratulations on his re-appointment as the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your reappointment as the prime minister of the people's republic of china, it gives me great pleasure to extend to your excellency my most sincere congratulations together with best wishes. for your personal good health and success in the accomplishment of your important responsibilities.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Dietmen Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

shigeru hori, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives and former minister of state of japan, and liberal-democratic members of the house of representatives shinzo tsubokawa and seichi tagawa wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

shigeru hori and his party were seen off at the airport by president liao cheng-chih and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association, and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry wang hsiao-yun.

present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and director-general ichizo kimura of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

shigeru hori gave a return banquet yesterday evening. among the guests were liao cheng-chih and lin li-yun, wu chung-chao and chang hsueh-shu.

while in peking, the japanese friends visited a rural people's commune, a college and a factory and toured places of historical interest.

Japanese Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

japanese prime minister takeo miki yesterday sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending sincere congratulations on his reappointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i sincerely congratulate your excellency on your reappointment as premier of the state council by the first session of the fourth national people's congress and wish good health to your excellency and further development of the friendly relations between japan and china.

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met with the second good-will delegation of the managers' association for japan-china peaceful co-existence led by sigejoo sugimoto and kunio karasawa. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were chang yu, sun ping-hua and other leading members of organizations concerned.

China-Japan Friendship Association President Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the delegation of the japanese national federation of industrial organizations led by tetsutaro otani.

present at the meeting was tsao hsien-po, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council.

after the meeting, liao cheng-chih gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

the japanese delegation will start its tour of southern parts of china tomorrow before leaving for home.

Japanese Government Petroleum Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1975)

a five-member japanese government petroleum delegation led by zenji kumagai, deputy director of the resources and energy bureau of the ministry of international trade and industry, arrived here today.

it was greeted at the airport by chang hsien-cheng, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

China's First Ambassador to Malaysia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

wang yu-ping, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to malaysia, left peking for his post by air today.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

kang mao-chao, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the islamic republic of mauritania, left peking for his post today.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, warmly congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message follows:

i have great pleasure in extending to your excellency our warm felicitations on your re-election to the high office of the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china at the fourth national people's congress.

the successful convening of the fourth national people's congress is a mark of the great achievements of the chinese people in consolidating

their unity and in ensuring all-round national progress. we in pakistan share the joy of the friendly chinese people on this happy occasion and feel confident that the people's republic of china shall make even greater strides in various fields of human endeavour in the years to come.

i avail myself of this opportunity to express our fervent hope that the traditionally close and friendly relations that exist between pakistan and china will continue to grow in future and gain further strength with each passing day.

please accept, excellency, my warm personal regards and best wishes for your good health and the continued progress and prosperity of the great chinese people.

Pakistan Speaker Greets Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1975)

sahibzada farooq ali, speaker of the national assembly of the islamic republic of pakistan, has sent a message to chairman chu teh, extending sincere congratulations on his re-election as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads as follows:

it is my great pleasure to convey to your excellency our sincere congratulations on your re-election as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

we in pakistan have observed with profound admiration the notable achievements of the chinese people in all spheres of human endeavour and share their joy at the successful convening of the fourth national people's congress. i have no doubt that china will continue to stride forward in the future and make valuable contributions to the cause of peace and human advancement.

i take this opportunity to express my sincere hope that the close ties of friendship that exist between our two countries will be further strengthened and that there will be greater exchanges between the parliamentarians of pakistan and china in the days to come.

please accept, excellency, my best wishes for your good health and the well-being and progress of the chinese people.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Orchestra Plays "The Yellow River"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

the philippine national philharmonic orchestra gave a premiere performance of the chinese concerto for piano and orchestra, "the yellow river," on january 18 according to a report from manila.

madame imelda romualdez marcos, wife of president marcos, was present. the audience greeted the orchestral performance with prolonged applause.

the "orient news" in manila says that the concerto performance will contribute to strengthening understanding and friendship between the philippine and chinese people and help promote cultural exchanges between them.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

abdou diouf, prime minister of the republic of senegal, sent a message yesterday to premier chou en-lai, warmly congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your glorious appointment by the national people's congress as premier of the people's republic of china, i have very great pleasure, on behalf of his excellency leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, the senegalese government and people as well as in my own name, to extend very warm congratulations to you. the senegalese people are very much satisfied and inspired to learn of your re-appointment as head of the chinese government. the confidence in you accorded by the national people's congress demonstrates the great chinese people's confirmation of your devotion to the cause of the chinese people, your spirit of self-sacrifice and the colossal work carried out at home and abroad under your wise leadership, which has turned the people's republic of china into a solid country respected by all. the third world welcomes your re-appointment as premier with enthusiasm and gratitude. your government has always

extended effective assistance and active support to the third world. the people's republic of china has always been a trustworthy ally of the third world. we would like to wish you in particular good health and longevity so that you can continue to fulfil the noble mission entrusted to you in the interest of the chinese people and friends of various countries. please accept my high consideration and friendly sentiments.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Freetown

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jan. 20, 1975)

an economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china was opened here today.

sierra leonean vice-president and prime minister sorie ibrahim koroma attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon.

the ceremony was attended by sierra leonean foreign minister d.e. fashole-luke, minister of the interior bangali mansaray, minister of trade and industry f.m. minah, minister of agriculture and natural resources sheikh a.t. koroma, minister of works l.a.m. brewah, minister of social welfare s.a. fofanah, and minister of state and commissioner of police claudius kaetu smith as well as senior officials and some 500 sierra leonean friends from all circles. diplomatic envoys accredited here were also present on the occasion.

the exhibition is divided into four sections -- china-sierra leone friendship, agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. on display are more than 2,400 exhibits which reflect the achievements made in socialist revolution and construction by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao.

in his speech, minister minah praised the successes achieved by the chinese people by persisting in the principle of self-reliance. he said that as a developing country "we should make use of the principle of self-reliance. i think we have started in the right direction and i hope this spirit of self-reliance will continue to grow." he wished the exhibition a great success and the friendly relationship between the two countries ever-growing.

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi and leader of the exhibition delegation liu yen also spoke at the ceremony. the chinese ambassador said that he hoped the exhibition could make contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of china and sierra leone.

later, accompanied by chao cheng-yi and liu yen, vice-president koroma and other distinguished guests inspected the exhibition in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Sierra Leonean President Visits Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jan. 21, 1975)

sierra leonean president siaka stevens visited the chinese economic and trade exhibition here this morning.

he was accompanied by minister of state and commander of the armed forces joseph saidu momoh and special assistant of the office of the president j.b. francis.

when the president arrived at the exhibition hall, he was warmly greeted by chinese ambassador chao cheng-yi, leader of the exhibition delegation liu yen and other members of the delegation.

accompanied by chao cheng-yi and liu yen, president stevens made a round of the exhibition, showing particular interest in the agricultural section.

after the visit, president stevens had a cordial and friendly talk with chao cheng-yi and liu yen. he described the exhibition as enlightening, educative and inspiring, and wished the exhibition success.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads as follows:

i was delighted to learn of your excellency's reappointment as prime minister of the people's republic of china.

the government and people of sri lanka join me in congratulating your excellency on your appointment and conveying our best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people's republic.

i have no doubt that under your excellency's continued tenure of office as prime minister sri lanka-china friendship will further develop and flourish.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Congratulates Chinese Premier on His Re-Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1975)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, sent a message yesterday to premier chou en-lai congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the message reads:

on the occasion of the re-election of your excellency as premier of the people's republic of china, it is a great pleasure for me to convey to you my warmest congratulations. i wish most sincerely success in your mission and the continued strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

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